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ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Box No. 22, Tel. No. 22337.

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Half-Yearly Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Supervisors, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult: HAPPOOR & CO., Employment Supervisors, Delhi.

Situations Wanted

A SOUTH INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY GRADUATE in Commerce seeks EMPLOYMENT as Journal or Collector. Apply 220, No. 157, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle', Bombay.

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET SHOP—on the ground floor of 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort. Apply owner, 3rd floor at 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Educational

LEARN HOMOEOPATHY—Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College imparts scientific training. Awards diploma of Month's Course. Enrollment up to 30th June. Apply or see SECRETARY, 176, Princess Street, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA POSTAL FREE TUITION. Admission upto June 10. Apply enclosing stamp. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Poona City.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL TUITION—Direct method. Apply for prospectus to INSTITUTE OF FRENCH CIVILIZATION, Connaught Road, Poona.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—One second hand GAS or PLATE CLOTH SINGER MACHINE to take cloth up to 6 1/2" width. Must be in good working condition. Please send full particulars with Makers name, date of manufacture, etc. to Box No. 1560. Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Matrimonial.

YOUNG INDIAN GENTLEMAN (Free-thinker) of a respectable family, educated in Accountancy and travelled Europe as Commercial Representative wishes to marry a very rich and highly educated girl of any creed under the Civil Marriage Act. Please write giving fullest particulars to Box No. 1559. Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Trade Announcement.

INDIAN TEA DEPOT No. 5, Bunder Street, Madras requires Brokers and Agents for wholesale business in loose teas on decent commission. Particulars on application.

Profession.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose only envelope.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Mutual Benefit Society will be held in the SIR G. W. J. JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 30th June, 1932, at 11 a. m.

MANAGER.
5022

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be closed from 17th day of June to 30th day of June, 1932 (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary,
Bombay, 4th June, 1932.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 5650 Rft. of 6" Cast Iron Pipes, either 9 Ft. or 12 Ft. in length.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 16-6-32. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

The shortest time within which the delivery can be made should be stated. Forms of contract, specification etc. will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. K. VARIAYA,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR

WILL RE-OPEN, on 18th June 1932, Intermediate Science (A and B), B.Sc., B.A. Honours and Pass courses in all principal subjects are taught here. Students can take up German in F. Y. and Inter Classes or Ardhamagadhi in all classes up to M.A.

Free accommodation in the Local Communal Boarding Houses. Efficient staff, healthy climate, cheaper living and lower fees. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Handbook by sending six annas postage stamps. Apply for admission and Hostel accommodation to Principal Dr. Balakrishna.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**5½ per cent. LOAN,
1938-40.**

ISSUE PRICE RS. 98 PER CENT

Open from the 6th June To The 18th June, 1932

May be purchased at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and TREASURIES.

May also be purchased at POST OFFICES up to Rs. 20,000 per applicant. In this case interest will be EXEMPT FROM INCOME-TAX if scrip is left in the custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Payment may be made in the form of Cash, 1932 Bonds, or Treasury Bills.

Further particulars on application at any GOVERNMENT TREASURY, POST OFFICE, or BRANCH of the IMPERIAL BANK of India.

4995

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

THE NOWROOJEE WADIA COLLEGE, POONA.

The COLLEGE OPENS for the first term of the ensuing academic year on Saturday the 18th of June, 1932, in the Connaught House, 12 Connaught Road, Poona, about 5 minutes walk from the Poona Railway Station and less than 8 minutes cycle ride from the centre of the city.

II. The College provides instruction for:—

(1) F. Y. ARTS (Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Persian and German as Second Languages).
(2) INTER ARTS (with the same languages).
(3) INTER SCIENCE. (Both A and B groups).

(4) B. A. (Junior & Senior Pass and Honours).

(a) LANGUAGES:—English, Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Persian, German and Marathi.

(b) PHILOSOPHY and

(c) HISTORY & ECONOMICS

III. There is residential accommodation on the premises for 44 gentlemen and 24 lady students.

IV. Admission will begin to be made from 1st June, 1932, after a personal interview with the principal at the College Office between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on week days.

V. Full particulars about the College and forms of admission, etc., will be found in the Prospectus (Sent free) and the Student's Handbook (price as 4 plus postage as 2).

K. M. KHADYE,
Principal Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona.

12, Connaught Road, Poona.
27th May, 1932.

4995

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

ELEPHANT BRAND LINSEED OIL

It has come to our notice that some manufacturers of Linseed Oil are imitating the get up and colouring of our receptacles and the capsules placed on them with a view to pass off their inferior goods as the goods of our Elephant Brand. We therefore warn our purchasers not to be misled by imitation of colour and get up, but to see before purchasing that the drums they purchase and the capsules on them bear our well-known Elephant Brand.

The following is a facsimile of our Elephant Brand.



THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KOLSA STREET, MASJID STREET, CROSS LANE, AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD AND KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, TELWADY, COOM-BHARWADA STREET, DADAR, AND KHADAK STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Hajji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees Mr. Omer Tyeb Aba Shariff Qasman Tyeb Aba Shariff in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under a Mortgage, dated the 25th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 1.—On MONDAY, the 13th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of quit and ground rent with dwelling house at (Coppersmith Road) Kolsa Street, about 146 sq. yards, Street No. 13, etc., and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Hasan Makha, on the East by the property of Hajji Ismail Hajji Mahomed Dawood, on the South by the property of Hajji Ali Hajji Hasham Dalia and on the West by Coppersmith Road, now called Kolsa Street.

LOT NO. 2.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of quit and ground rent with dwelling house at Masjid Street Cross Lane, about 123 sq. yards, Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by Masjid Street Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Jithan Ockar and on the South by the property of Ismail Hajji Ibrahim.

LOT NO. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All those pieces of quit and ground rent land now joined into one with dwelling house at the junction of Kamatipura Bazar Road and Kamatipura 2nd Street, about 256 sq. yards, Street Nos. 138-140-140A and bounded on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Erappa Govindor, on the North by sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Khairaj Rama and on the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street.

LOT NO. 4.—On MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fardari land with dwelling house at Telwady, about 107 sq. yards, Street Nos. 23 to 27 and bounded on the North by Telwady, on the South by Hajji Jiva's property on the East by the property of Damodar Narayan and on the West by the property of Bhimji Lalji.

LOT NO. 5.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land formerly consisting of several pieces of land partly of Government Toka land and partly of Mahim (Bombay) Pession and Tax with dwelling house at Dadar Road, and Coombharwada Street, Dadar, the pieces of Government Toka land at Dadar Road, bearing Street Nos. 1059 to 1063 about 4440 sq. yards, and piece of Mahim Pession and Tax land at Coombharwada Road being portion of a larger plot of land which admeasures about 4561 sq. yards, and which larger plot bears Street Nos. 757, 758, 758A, and admeasuring about 8844 sq. yards and the entire premises herein described admeasuring in the aggregate about 4522 sq. yards and bounded on the East partly by the property of Hajji Vali Karim and partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram, on the West partly by the property of Marthi Ho DeSouza and partly by the property of the Church of R. S. D. Salvaco, on the North by the property of Pedro Antonio and on the South by the Public passage.

LOT NO. 6.—On FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent with dwelling house at Khadak Street, about 108 sq. yards, Street No. 25 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Vardman Jersey and partly by the

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 P. M.

TOWERING ABOVE THE YEAR'S GREAT HITS!

See This Picture brimming with love of home and family of mother, and of sweethearts.

OVER THE HILL

Featuring JAMES DUNN SALLY EILERS MAE MARSH

A theme that appeals to every age, race, creed.

SPECIAL PICTORIAL BOOKLETS AT 2 ANNAS EACH

Matinees: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

YOU'LL SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER FOR HOURS AFTER YOU'VE SEEN

CHICO ZILPO GROUCHO HARPO

THE FOUR MARK BROTHERS

IN

MONKEY BUSINESS

IT'S THE HUMORIOT OF 1932

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MONKEY BUSINESS

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5339	1 June	7 June
Iyo	5962	30 May	13 June
Satori	10000		14 June
Kashima Maru	10600		28 June
Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000		29 July
Kaga Maru	1860	29 June	13 July
Yamagata Maru	3807	5 July	18 July

*Do not carry passengers, x Calls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Fushimi Maru	11000	9 June	27 June
Hakozaki Maru	10500	22 June	10 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamer	Tons	From	From
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 June	28 June
Shinyo Maru	22000		12 July

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seaside, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services. Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates. Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyd's Bank Building
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 23279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line.



WHY WEAR AN UGLY OR UNCOMFORTABLE BANDAGE?
APPLY:
"RASIK" WOUND

HEAL"

the liquid plaster in the tube to cuts, abrasions of the skin, blisters and chilblains. Always keep a tube of

"RASIK" WOUND HEAL"

on hand. Price 0-10-0

AGENTS wanted.
Sole Agents:—
RASIKAL ACHARATIL & CO.
Sankul Shery, Ahmedabad
Bombay Agents:—
Messrs. I. G. GANJAR & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

CALICO JUBILEE MILLS
Fine, Fancy, Durable
DHOTOS SAREES, MULLS
or
CALICO JUBILEE MILLS.
are the best for use
IN SUMMER SEASON.

Every Youngman

Must read Sahni's "Mail Order Business" and thus settle in life without any investment or training. This is also suitable for merchants. Pages 200, Rs. 2.

PARKASH BROS
P.O. Box No. 115,
LAHORE.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION KAMINIA SNOW

(Regd.)
The Nature's best preparation for skin. Its use imparts—admirable loveliness, graceful complexion, soft velvety and spots-free snow-white skin. It renders a blooming and bright appearance and its delicate perfume is another attraction to use. Try a pot to-day.

Price As. 12 per pot.
V. P. extra.

Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
285, Juma Masjid
P.O. Box 2082, BOMBAY



STILL TIRED AFTER A LONG NIGHT—
lacking in energy?

It's "hard work" to get up in the morning, if your energy gives out before the day's work is done—it means that you have not slept soundly enough. When you feel like this, try taking Horlick's. Not only does it help you to sleep, but its rich nourishment is just what your system needs to keep perfectly fit.

HORLICK'S
The Original Malted Milk

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE
Horlick's can be mixed in a few seconds with a special Horlick's jar. Obtainable from all stores or from P. O. Box 2209, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps

Indignant America

WAR ON GANGSTERS

Woman Behind Lindbergh Murder

MOTHER'S FORTITUDE AND FATHER'S ORDEAL

A nation-wide crusade to crush gangsterdom into the dust has been inspired throughout the United States by the fiendish slaying of the Lindbergh baby.

Stirred and outraged by the fact that America's best-known baby should fall a victim to the vilest forces of the underworld, men and women of every class and creed are united in demanding the capture of the murderers and a wholesale "clean-up" of America.

"Let our spiritual monument to the Lindbergh baby be a crusade against gang rule," is the battle-cry now sounded.

Lindbergh, worshipped throughout America, could draw all young Americans after him. The women of the nation, who have shared his agony during his terrible ordeal, would aid in making the war on gangsterdom a great and unexampled mission.

It is reported that Col. Lindbergh and his wife propose to leave America for the south of France, where, it is said, a friend has offered them a chateau where their second child can be born—and where it will be safe. It is even suggested that they propose to shake the dust of America off their feet, but if a spiritual monument is to be erected to little Charles Augustus Lindbergh, another life awaits Lindbergh—that of America's liberator.

REDEMPTION.

The Lindberghs already have the world's deepest sympathy, but this sympathy would be transformed into world-wide admiration if the "Lone Eagle," soaring above his own trouble, dedicated himself to the redemption of his country from the gangsters.

The search for the slayers is now in full force by land and sea. Mr. John Hughes Curtis, Lindbergh's millionaire shipbuilder friend, has given the New Jersey police the names and descriptions of the men with whom he was negotiating for the baby's return, and a grand jury is to be asked to return immediate indictments against them.

Mr. Curtis warned the police to act quickly, and he added: "The men with whom I was dealing will flee the country. They knew too much to be any other than the murderers themselves."

The whole of the United States coastguard fleet are now searching for a boat in which Mr. Curtis carried out the ransom negotiations with the kidnapers. It is described as a 116ft. fishing vessel.

A reward of £20,000 for information causing the arrest of the kidnapers was proposed in the House of Representatives to-day.

SEARCH IN PARIS.

Acting on instructions cabled from New York, the French Surete-generale began an intensive search for a mystery woman who

is believed to hold the key to the solution of the puzzle. She is a woman with an imaginary grievance against the Lindberghs, and the American police are inclining strongly to the view that she planned the crime as an act of vengeance.

The spread of the murder hunt from the United States to Europe discounts to some extent other theories put forward by the detectives.

The New Jersey police at first believed that the crime was the work of clever and merciless gangsters; then leading crime experts in the United States declared that in their opinion the murder was committed by a criminal of low mentality, possibly insane or feeble-minded.

Now information has reached the French police that the woman for whom they are searching had more than once threatened to make Lindbergh and his wife pay through their baby for having aroused in her a real or fancied grievance.

KIDNAPPERS PAID.
If her lust for revenge were the motive for the crime, it is more than possible that she paid regular kidnapers to abduct the baby; the demand for a ransom was probably a blind to throw the police off the scent.

This theory of a woman's vengeance was examined by the American police in the early stages of the search for the baby. They knew that the woman was in the United States when the baby vanished; they knew, too, that she had left the country when the search began.

Her departure was the real reason for the visit to Europe of the Assistant Police Chief of New Jersey. He crossed from London to Paris and while there he interviewed the woman and took from her a long statement.

Then came cables from America which caused the U.S. police chief to abandon the European end of the search. But when the new information reached the Surete-Generale—the Scotland Yard of France—recently, detectives discovered that the woman had left Paris. She is believed to have gone to Belgium or Germany, and the search for her has spread to those countries.

Although eagerly awaiting the search in Europe for the mystery woman, the American hunt for the kidnapers went on relentlessly the other day.

£2,000,000

TRAVELLER!

And He Won't Have An Armed Guard

HE'S A DOCTOR WITH FAITH IN HIMSELF

LONDON (By Mail).
Carrying documents to the value of more than £2,000,000 in an ordinary little attache case, the man who is making the greatest collection of Rembrandts in the world, left London the other day.

He is Dr. Schmidt-Degener, and included among the documents were the insurance policies covering the estimated value of the old Dutch masters which will be on view at the Rembrandt Exhibition at the State Museum, Amsterdam, next month.

He does not believe in armed guards. "I have travelled thousands of miles during the last few months organising this great exhibition," he said, "and I have always carried these £2,000,000 papers with me. I have never agreed to being guarded. And I have never been molested."

"In my hotel, on the train, up in the air, or on board ship, these papers never leave me, and so far, no harm has come to them."

PRICELESS.
For this great art exhibition which is to celebrate Amsterdam University's 30th anniversary on June 11, priceless pictures have been lent by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Earl of Crawford, Lord Kinnaird and Sir Joseph Duveen.

"But even the pictures will not have a special guard," said Dr. Schmidt-Degener, who is Director-General of the State Museum. "We are relying more on secrecy for their safety."

Only half a dozen people at most will know when these valuable masterpieces are leaving England. They will be conveyed by train just as though they were ordinary luggage, and they will be sent across by ordinary steamer on a date which is being kept a close secret.

"I have discussed this matter with the owners, the police and the transport people," he added, "and we all think that these very simple precautions will defeat anyone who wants to steal the pictures. Thus I have no fear."

Dr. Schmidt-Degener added that Britain's contribution to the exhibition consists of pictures valued at approximately £1,000,000.

In addition to those already mentioned, other lenders include the Duke of Devonshire, the City of Glasgow and the National Gallery of Scotland.

The collection will include forty of Rembrandt's paintings, and a complete series of his etchings.

HIS FUTURE

IS HIS PRESENT

PARIS (By Mail).
An envelope addressed by M. Poincare to a friend was submitted to a handwriting expert here without the writer's identity being revealed. The expert reported:

"A young handwriting, full of energy—that of a man who has a great future before him. But the stamp stuck sideways in the left-hand corner denotes a cessation of ambition."

MODERN KNIGHT

NOT SO BOLD

LONDON (By Mail).
The Battle of Hastings may have been all right in 1066, but in 1932—well, we've a League of Nations!

Hastings is trying to stage a reproduction of the famous battle for its pageant in July. It has called for 2,000 warriors, but so far only 250 have turned up—and

most of them are women! The promoters are now wondering whether they can stage the Battle of Hastings with women knights and archers.

And whether they had not better make it Wilhelmina the Conqueror!

LONDON IS HONEST

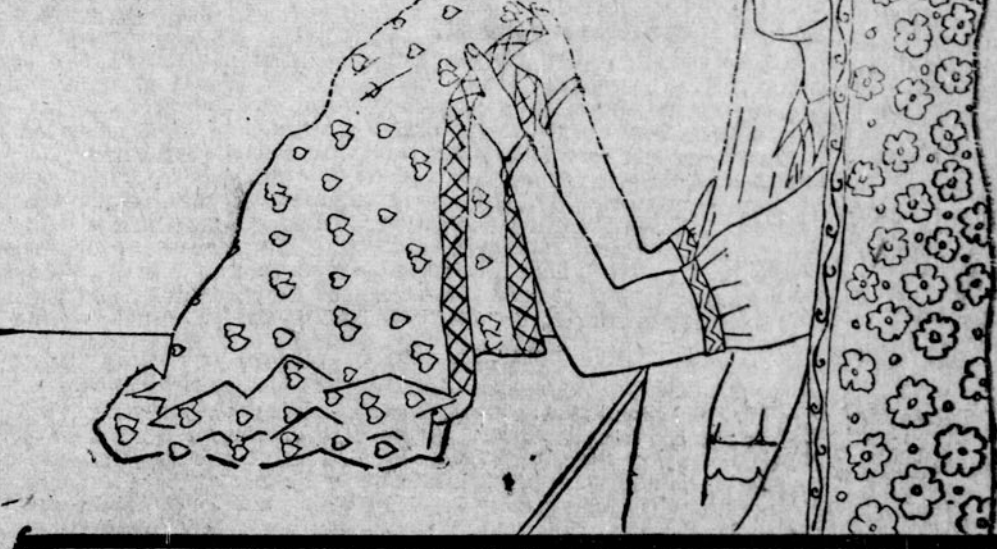
Not One In 10,000 Books Stolen From Library

LONDON (By Mail).
"Londoners are not book thieves. Despite lamentations about dishonesty, not one in ten thousand of our books is stolen," said Mr. Ray Smith, the organiser of London's latest lending library.

"We already have 90,000 subscribers on our books. Who we open the old Post Office premises in New Bridge-street, E.C., next month, we shall be catering for nearly 200,000 readers."

The latest and most popular novels are supplied for a charge twice a volume a week.

Is this "EDSU"?
Oh! It's Lovely!



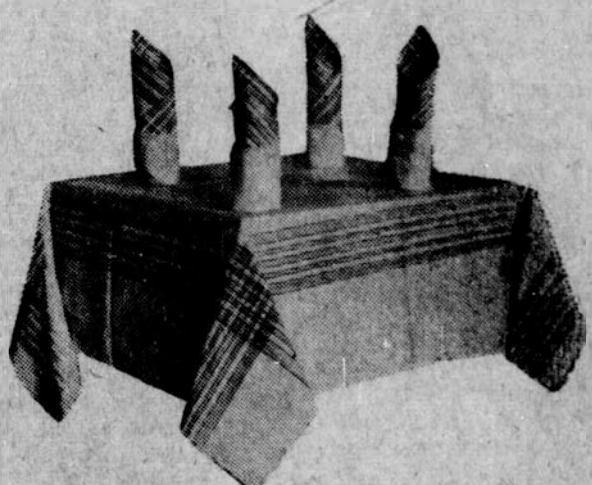
THE CHARM OF EDSU IS UNFORGETTABLE

The pride and pleasure one has in possessing beautiful clothes and a well decorated home cannot be described. But the disappointment and envy at not being able to afford what one has set one's heart on is known to only too many of us.

For those with the love of beautiful fabrics but with limited income EDSU addresses this message.

You need no longer be sad and discouraged at the thought that more fortunate friends have finer homes and clothes.

Visit an EDSU shop and see the surprises in store for you!



SALE From June 6th to 13th!

"EDSU FABRICS"

FORT, 9, Forbes Street,
FORT, Esplanade Road, (opp. Bombay Club).
BYCULLA, 340B, Victoria Gardens Road.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

TEACHERS AS MAGISTRATES

LONDON (By Mail).
"Head teachers should be appointed as magistrates in all juvenile courts. They are eminently suitable to serve."

This proposal was made by the National Association of Head Teachers' Conference at St. Annes-on-Sea.

A resolution was also adopted

urging that the services of a psychologist and of a trained social worker, together with an advisory committee including representative head teachers, should be available at all Children's Courts.

Mrs. C. A. Kinghorn (Cardiff), describing the peculiarities which characterised different classes in schools, said:—

Standard I told fibs. Standard II was mischievous.

Standard V wrote dirty little notes.

Standard VII wrote silly little love letters to boy friends.

Mr. J. Pendlebury, of Preston, said there was no preference more hargd about by authorities than that of the teacher.

"We are inspected; we are organised and supervised; we are criticised by everybody, and are being victimised by the Government," he said.

INDIAN JUDGES.

BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES

WITH A FOREWORD BY
The Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, K.C.S.I.,
Law Member, Govt. of India.

This is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. "A glorious band who have illuminated the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation."

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Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar
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Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar
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CAUSES OF THE CRISIS

Professor Cassel's Rhodes Lecture

Those who believe the world crisis is due to over-production were given matter for reflection by Professor Gustav Cassel, of Paris, in his second Rhodes lecture at Oxford. Professor Cassel declared that not over-production, but the fact in commodity prices due to financial causes was the central factor in the crisis.

"The post-war generation is no doubt guilty of a whole series of the most appalling faults, mistakes, and violations of fundamental economic principles, which together might well be expected to result in a crisis," he said. "Having finished the war, we have proceeded to claim war debts and reparations without being willing to accept payment, to cut up the world's market by aid of the most extraordinary Protectionist devices into almost watertight compartments, to prohibit the international migration of men, to hinder the free movement of capital, and to prevent by aid of great valuation schemes a natural adjustment of the prices of certain commodities. Within our different countries we have developed monopolies both of enterprise and labour, and in this way have done all we could to restrict internal freedom of movement. Not content with that, we have created systems of unemployment, doles calculated to increase the immobility of labour in a very dangerous way, and in addition to ruin public finances."

HEAVY FALL IN PRICES.
Nobody could doubt that the most characteristic feature of the economic development since the middle of 1929 is the extraordinary fall in prices.

Such a fall in commodity prices was a monetary phenomenon, and required an explanation of a monetary character. In spite of this character of the present crisis the most popular explanations were still those based on vague ideas of overproduction and over-expansion. It was however, a mistake to believe that production in the years 1925-9 showed an

abnormal rate of progress. Investigations showed that the rate of progress in these years corresponded approximately to the average growth rate of 3 per cent per year. The whole idea that the rate of progress was exaggerated and that this exaggeration must necessarily be punished found no support in the actual facts.

The idea that rapid progress is possible only for a limited period and necessarily must be followed by a period of restriction is based on the superstitious belief that capacity for production develops faster than that for consumption, and that it is necessary therefore now and then to slow down production for some time in order to give consumption time to overtake production. This belief is based on a defective understanding of the actual mechanism of uniform economic progress. In the normal state of development consumption grows at the same pace as production, and the same is true with regard to saving and creation of fresh capital.

STRENGTH OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.
"During the present crisis private enterprise has displayed a wonderful strength, in spite of all the extraordinary disturbances to which it has been exposed by arbitrary State interference. The capitalist economy, however, necessarily presupposes a reasonable stability of the monetary system upon which it is built. To guarantee this stability is the only essential function of the State in the sphere of economic administration. Here the State has failed. It was only when the monetary system broke down that the progress secured by private enterprise was interrupted and the world's economy became involved in the present crisis. It seems very strange that after such experience people still should see the salvation of humanity in an increase of Governmental control of economic life."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN WEEKLY.

A NOVEL TRIAL

Woman Tells Judge About Wives

Six handsome bachelors, and six pretty spinsters sat in a jury box in a giant marriage at Lord Fets the other day to hear the Dunne Fitch trial.

Lord Morris, K.C., of New-foundland, was the judge, while among the counsel appeared Mr. Will Hay, Mr. C. E. Grigby, the Rev. Herbert Dunne, and Mr. Jack Hayes.

There were scores of applicants wishing to take part in the trial. The three couples who were chosen were Mr. and Mrs. Cant, of Seven Kings, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Chadwell Heath, and Mr. and Mrs. Power, of Romford.

TIMID SWEETHEARTS.

A red-robed Portia, Miss Buckley, told a story of married men who developed double chins and wives who lost their graceful curves and had to go to a beauty specialist.

Then the wife wires:—
"Darling, in four months I have lost exactly half my weight!"
The husband wires back "Stay another four."

A young man, said Miss Buckley, timidly gave his sweetheart a kiss on the forehead, but the next time he called she wore a pair of much higher heels. Women like that first gave man their hand and then kept him under their thumb.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, stout and jovial faced, then stepped into the witness-box. They said they had ten children.

Mr. Will Hay: Would you marry again?
Mr. Brown scratched his head and looked slyly at the jury maidens.

"If I had my pick from the jury I should be sorely tempted," he said. Mrs. Brown frowned severely.

Mr. Frederick Cant stepped into the box with Mrs. Cant, who carried one of their six children, "mother or smother?"

"When Mrs. Cant was being cross-examined, some misunderstanding occurred as to whether it was her ambition to "mother" or "smother" Mr. Cant.

Mr. Power did not appear in court and Mr. Will Hay and Miss Buckley went into the witness-box to claim the fitch.

Mr. Hay said he was married on "September" 15, 1906, and he now hoped to save his bacon and get the fitch. In the absence of a ready-reckoner he could not remember how many children they had. His main claim to the fitch was that neither of them had any title to it at all.

The jury found for Mr. and Mrs. Cant, but unanimously against Mr. Will Hay and Miss Buckley. The winners were sentenced to receive a fitch each.

ETON RUMPUS OVER WAISTCOAT HUE

Bright Colours v. Economy

LONDON, (By Mail).
An order forbidding Eton College boys to wear coloured waistcoats during their traditional Fourth of June festivities has aroused a storm of protest in the school against the exponents of economy.

The upper boys always try to cut-rival each other in the brightness of their waistcoats on this day of days.

ANCIENT CUSTOM.
In a recent issue of the "Eton College Chronicle" a letter signed "Disappointed" says:—

"The authorities have made a grave mistake. 'No saving can result from thus abolishing an ancient custom. Nearly every boy has a fancy waistcoat, and those few who lack the required will inevitably buy one."

"It is not necessary for Lord's but there are very few boys sufficiently strong-minded to appear without it. One might as well persuade boys to go in felt hats."

"One waistcoat will last many years, and is essential for wedding and similar functions. We are tired of these so-called economies which never save more than a few shillings."

A letter signed by the Hon. L. G. B. Brett, captain of the school, C. M. McLaren, captain of the school, and N. E. W. Baker, captain of the cricket eleven, reports as follows:—

"The object of the economy was simply to answer the very reasonable objections of parents at having to pay for a garment worn on only three days in the year."

£500-A-YEAR JOB FOR DR. SEARLE

NAIROBI, (By Mail).
Dr. Searle, who arrived here with Mrs. Place, the Cambridge "Helen of Troy," and her daughter, has obtained a post-graduate medical officer at a salary of £500 a year.

They will be going early to Nairobi, a hundred miles from here, near the southern part of the game reserve.

Dr. Searle will act as medical officer of the district, and his salary for the first year has been guaranteed by settlers.

He said that he and Mrs. Place would not return to England even when his contract finished. "We shall stick together," he added, "and make our homes in Kenya."

The arrival of the party here passed almost unnoticed. Only a few curious spectators gathered at the station.

They are staying at a quiet residential hotel and will probably leave soon for Nairobi.

TRAFFICKING IN BABIES

Husband And Wife Sent To Prison

LONDON, (By Mail).

"The case is a sordid one of trafficking in illegitimate children."

"Helpless babies were dealt with as if they had been so much merchandise."

With these words, counsel for the prosecution, Mr. H. J. Parham, opened the case against Walter Field, an unemployed gardener, and his wife, Mary Field, described as of Chaucer-drive, Lincoln, when they appeared on a charge of conspiring to obtain £13 by false pretences.

This charge, however, was withdrawn. Instead, the couple were charged with obtaining £5 from a woman on March 12 and £8 from another on March 26, and in February with unlawfully disposing of the body of a child so as to prevent an inquest on the body.

MONEY HANDED OVER.

At the first hearing of the case on May 3, the Chief Constable of Lincoln, Mr. W. S. Hughes, said that an advertisement was put in a Kent paper applying for a child for adoption with a small premium.

As the result an East Grinstead woman handed over a little child and the money. An advertisement in a Lincolnshire paper read: "Wanted person to take baby as nurse-child, eight months, 10s. weekly."

Mr. Hughes said that the prosecution alleged that shortly after the child was brought to Lincoln it was handed over to somebody who answered the advertisement in the Lincolnshire paper.

"NEVER SEEN AGAIN."
Mr. Parham said the Field family was concerned with six children, in respect of two of whom there was no suggestion of any offence at all.

In January, in Lincoln, said Mr. Parham, the Fields told their landlady that two of the three children they had with them were theirs, and that one belonged to Mrs. Field's sister. Mrs. Field said she was going to take the baby to her sister in London.

"The baby was never seen again," said counsel.

"According to Mrs. Field her sister is a myth, and according to both of them the baby was dead when it left the house."

"The baby was wrapped in paper, put in a box and taken by Mrs. Field to Gainsborough, where to use her own words, she put the baby on the mud of the River Trent."

Counsel told how babies were received and passed on to another woman.

IN PROPER CUSTODY.

"It may have been for the good of the babies that they were handed over," commented Mr. Parham, "because nowhere more discreditable could be imagined for the children than the room in which the Fields lived."

Mr. Parham said he proposed to offer no evidence on the charge relating to the dead baby, and no proceedings over small offences such as non-registration and failing to notify death.

Mr. Jackson, defending, said there were no other children about whom there could be any mystery, and all the children were now in proper custody.

Both prisoners were sentenced to six months' hard labour on each of the false pretences charges, making 12 months' hard labour in all.

"EXPERTS WHO HELP WAR-MAKERS"

GENEVA, (By Mail).

A vigorous attack on the work of experts, who "too often help the war-makers," was made by Viscount Cecil, speaking at the International Club.

Lord Cecil made a passionate appeal to all those who love peace to persist so that the great staff made by the Disarmament Conference should not be destroyed by the work of the technical experts.

"Let us," he said, "continue to demand the abolition of all aggressive armaments, and if people ask 'What is an aggressive weapon?' let us reply the five categories of arms which were forbidden to the defeated nations—at Versailles, namely, warships over 10,000 tons, submarines, tanks, mobile and fixed artillery of a calibre over 4.1 inches, and all naval and military aircraft."

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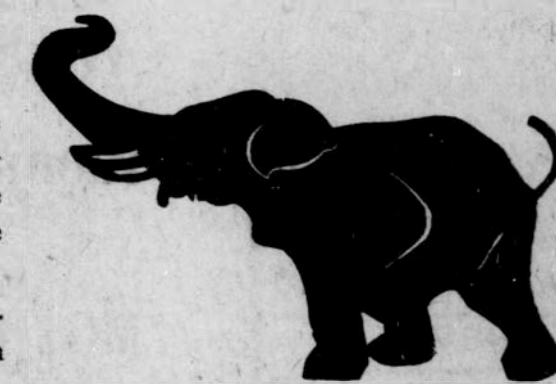
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MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle."

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu-Jeth Shood 3, 1988
Farsi-Deh 4, 1301
Muslim-Safar 2, 1351
Sunrise-6hr. 1m.
Sunset-7hr. 1m.
Hightide-1-11, 14-18
Lowtide-7-11, 20-27

Phases of the Moon:—First quarter 12th June, 3hr. 9m. a.m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. — "24 Hours" a Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE CINEMA. — "Black Coffee". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE. — "Innocents of Paris". A Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, Lamington Road. — Betty Stockfield and Dennis Neilson-Terry in "77 Park Lane". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday, 3-30 p.m.

RIALTO. — "Dracula". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao. — "Fox Movietone Follies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

CAPITOL. — "The Champ". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME. — 12.0 noon Selection of Indian Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi, 9-20 p.m. Bal Sundersal in Popular Songs with Dattaram Parwatekar, (Sarang).

POSTAL NOTICE. — Supersubscribed registered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Victoria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 13th inst.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S. S. "Corfu" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4.0 p.m. on Thursday the 9th inst.

MALARIA CARRIER DETECTED. — The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephens, the Malaria Carrier was detected breeding during the week ending on 28-5-1932:

On Frere Road at premises No. 315 in a Cistern.

In Mastan Tank Street at premises No. 49 in a Storage tank.

An Ferguson Road in Jamshed mill in an Underground masonry tank.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

The Shahidi Day of the 5th Guru Arjan Devji will be grandly celebrated on the 8th instant at the Sikh temple at 264 Frere Road, Bombay, when Gyanis and Kamis will deliver lectures on "His Life and Mission."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. — The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Fort Said at 3 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3.30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 9th inst.

The S. S. "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on June 4 and is due to arrive on June 8.

"BLIND MAN" SENTENCED FOR BLUFF

Crop Of Convictions For Breach Of Commissioner's Order

BOMBAY, Monday. Cases of several persons most of them Muslims, were tried by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon, for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons. In most of the cases the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one week more each.

Kudmir Bahadur Atmal Bahadur, a Gurkha watchman of the Wallace Flour Mills, Mazagaon, who was arrested this morning while carrying a 'Kukri' nearly a foot long, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100 or one week more.

The defence plea was that the Gurkha has been working in the Wallace Mills for a long time as watchman, and being a Gurkha, he usually carried a 'Kukri'. This morning the Gurkha went out of the Mills to buy some 'Bides' when he was arrested. He had no intention of taking any part in the riots.

PATHAN BOY SENTENCED.

A Pathan boy who was arrested on Sunday night at Reay Road, while carrying a sling and a handkerchief full of stones was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Bansil Bacha, a Bhayya, serving Mr. Lalubhai Khandwala, the personal assistant to the Bank of India Manager, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or serve 7 days' rigorous imprisonment for carrying a lathi on June 3.

The defence was that the Bhayya was a servant looking after the properties of Mr. Lalubhai at Santa Cruz. On June 3, Mr. Lalubhai went to Santa Cruz to see his properties. As it was very late when he returned, he asked his Bhayya to accompany him. On reaching the Grant Road Station, the Bhayya was to have returned; but Mr. Lalubhai, finding that there were neither Taxis nor Victorias, asked the Bhayya to accompany him to his place all the while not knowing that the Bhayya was carrying a lathi with him. When they neared the Prarthana Samaj at 6-30 p.m. the Bhayya was arrested by a police constable.

The Bhayya did not know that there was an order prohibiting the carrying of lathies.

The Magistrate after sentencing him suggested to Mr. Lalubhai to pay away the fine and not allow the Bhayya to suffer imprisonment as he had come down to Bombay at his orders and as a guard to him.

Rama Juhar Ramavatar, a mill worker, who was arrested on De-Lisle Road on June 3, at 6-15 p.m. was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or another week more.

BLIND MAN'S BLUFF.

A Mahomedan who was arrested on May 21, near the Sun Mill Lane at Parel was next placed. The prosecution case was that the accused was going along that road pretending to be blind. A police constable who suspected him arrested him and searched his person and found that he was carrying a big knife and it was found out later that he was not blind.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one week more.

Fazal Karim and two other Muslims who were arrested on June 2, at 2 p.m. at Chinchpokli were arrested on suspicion by a police constable. On a search being made, it was found that they were carrying two big knives and a sling used for throwing stones.

The Magistrate sentenced them each to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 80 or a week more.

Sher Hyder, a Pathan watchman was arrested at Sewree on June 3 at 10-30 p.m. with a sling for throwing stones. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Another Pathan, who was arrested at the same place with a razor, was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or a week more.

REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

Md. Syed Abdulkhaliq and another Muslim were remanded to police custody for further investigations till June 20.

The accused were arrested by the Mharbadi Police on Sunday on the Sandhurst Road on suspicion. The Nagpada Police had been searching for the accused since last few days on a charge of murder. Yesterday they were identified as the persons who took part in a murder case in the Nagpada section.

Hap Papasab, who was arrested a few days ago, while trying to break open a shop at Round Temple, with a crowbar was again remanded to police custody till June 17, for further police enquiries.

LOOTING AND DACOITY.

Manje Bahaman and thirteen others who were arrested four days ago on suspicion of having taken part in looting and dacoity by the Mharbadi Police were remanded to police custody till June 20.

Laxman Govind and two other Hindu boys who were charged with stone-throwing at Girgaon Back Road, were remanded to Police custody till June 20.

Husseinsah, a Muslim, who was arrested on Sunday, was remanded to police custody till June 20.

On May 16, the Police found the dead body of Padamsali, a Hindu on the corner of Slater Road at Kamatipura. The police officer and a constable saw Husseinah running away from the place where the body was lying with a knife in his hand. They chased him but he escaped on that day, but was arrested on Sunday and was identified as the same person who ran away, by the police constable.

Abdul Rahim, who was arrested by the Kalachowki Police and charged for murder and rioting, was remanded to police custody till June 16.

On May 18, there was rioting at Jakaria Bunder, near Sewree and a Hindu named Bajirao Ramachandra was murdered. The police arrested Abdul Rahim on June 3, on suspicion of his having taken part in the rioting on that day and of murdering Bajirao.

BOMBAY BAN ON KIRPANS

Sikh Sabha's Protest

At a special meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay, held on Sunday in the Gurdwara Sangh Sabha Bombay, under the auspices of the Kirpan Sub-Committee, the Kirpan Sub-Committee's resolution was passed unanimously, "emphatically protesting with all the force of their religious conviction against the order of the Police Commissioner, Bombay, under which Sikhs wearing kirpans were being prosecuted and convicted in Bombay Police Courts." And it further protested "against the teasing remarks said to be made by Mr. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate, that the Sikhs should keep their kirpans in the corners of their houses."

RAM GATHIA SIKHS' PROTEST.

The Ram Gathia Sikh Association held their weekly meeting on the 4th instant and passed a resolution protesting against the present attitude of the Bombay Government regarding the kirpan.

HCOIGANS AT LARGE ON MONDAY

(I shed moji panuquco) the affected areas at Two Tanks, Kamathipura, Duncan Road, Foras Road, Huzari Mohalla, Foras Bazar, Khanda Street, Chor Bazar, etc. and rescued about 200 men, women and children. They were all housed and fed till the 2nd inst. with the help of funds from Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Rs. 1,000), a lady sympathiser (Rs. 50), Mr. Gajabhai Damodardas (Rs. 51) and Gajabhai Marwari Brothers (Rs. 100). About 100 men, women and children were sent to their native places in Satara, Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Ahmedabad Districts, their Railway fare being met from the liberal donations received from Messrs. Dahanukar and Morari of the Hindu Relief Committee (Rs. 100), Bai Shantabai Govindlal Shivlal (Rs. 200) and Gajabhai Marwari Bros. (Rs. 75).

Bai Shantabai, through the good offices of Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, gave cloths to several women and children.

TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF TROUBLES

Cconciliation Committee's Deputation To Disturbed Area

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee writes:—

"A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee was held today at the Corporation Hall, at 11 o'clock. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Meyer Nissim was voted to the Chair.

At the suggestion of a member, it was decided to request the prominent men of each locality to take prompt steps to inquire into any rumour that comes to their ears, and convey the necessary assurance to the people of the locality if they find that the rumours are false and without any foundation.

It was also suggested to the meeting that some members of the Committee should visit the localities in which disturbances took place on Saturday and Sunday, and see the leaders in those localities and discuss with them the steps to be taken with a view to prevent the recurrence of these troubles.

It was accordingly decided to depute Khan Bahadur Samad Khan, Mr. Gordanhas C. Morarjee, Mr. A. K. Dantimkar, and Dr. P. G. Solanki to the disturbed areas to make inquiries on the lines suggested.

16 MISSING HINDUS

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

Anxious enquiries have been received from the friends and relatives of the persons who were reported to be missing during the riots as per list given hereunder. Any information about their whereabouts may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee.

1. Jasashanker Trikarni; 2. Bala Ganu Magarker (age 24); 3. Gajanan Yeshwant Vadake (age 35); 4. Balaram Madhavrao Manker (age 40); 5. A. Y. Abhyankar; 6. Manubhai Chhaganlal; 7. Mayashanker Purnshotam; 8. Jagdeoprasad Laxman; 9. Gopal Rupa (age 40); 10. Chhaganlal Valabhphai; 11. Balaram Vedaji Lohane and his wife and girl (age 3); 12. Biraju Dhanaji (age 40); 13. Hiralal Kanayvala; 14. Bhanu Giga (age 30); 15. Shankar Karlekar (age 30); 16. Keshav Sitaram Bivalkar (age 30).

MISSING MUSLIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall be highly obliged if you will kindly give the following a proper place in your esteemed paper.

"The following persons are reported to be missing the commencement of the riots. We shall thank those persons who possess any information about the whereabouts, etc., of these persons to communicate the same to us at the earliest convenience."—Yours, etc.,

SULEIMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA, President, Muslim Committee.

Names of the persons are as follows:—

Jainuddin Baudin, Hussein Baba, Mota Rustom Chilli, Rakhim-dad Jerbal, Ahmed Miyabhai Bhalmiya Mohiuddin, Abboo Haji Hassum, Suleiman Jaffer, Cassum Hussein Abed Hussein, Alihussein Khan Mahomedkhan, Gulam Kalekhan, Rajvalji, Abubakar Abdulla, Malik Mahomed Malik Vajediali, Karim Rahim, Sherashankar Mud-dinkhan, Baudin Karim, Abdul-

CENSURE ON SEAMEN'S UNION OFFICE-BEARERS?

"DASTARDLY ASSAULT" ON TWO MEMBERS & ITS SEQUEL

MORE ALLEGATIONS AND APPEAL TO MR. JOSHI TO ENQUIRE

The President of St. Joseph's Club Mazagaon writes:—

Recent events in the Seamen's Union are creating a great stir among the rank and file. The seamen have become very suspicious of the office-bearers of the union and are hesitating to go alone to the office of the union for enrolling their names for service.

The immediate cause for the apprehension of the seamen was the assault on some of the men inside the union office by some hooligans, two of whom have been arrested on Friday last. A fresh attack was made on Saturday when one seaman was injured.

"DASTARDLY ATTACK."

The Goan seamen are very much agitated by these assaults. A large meeting was held on Sunday morning at St. Joseph's Club, Mazagaon when Mr. Lolo, the Manager of the Club was in the chair. The seamen expressed their disgust against the present state of affairs of the Union and declared that their present office-bearers had no interest of the seamen at heart and in spite of the union the general standard of living and unemployment among seamen was same as before. They attributed all the trouble in the union to the lack of a correct trade unionist policy and strongly condemned the incidents of Friday and Saturday.

CALL TO MR. JOSHI.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the members of St. Joseph's Club, Mazagaon, most emphatically condemns the dastardly attack on the seamen who are members of the Club and the serious injury on the head caused to Pedroo Minsal-Furtado. It is also inclined to regard the assault as a premeditated one."

The meeting further called upon the president of the union, Mr. N. M. Joshi, to enquire into the matter.

DR. SHETTY'S STATEMENT.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Seamen's Provisional Committee has issued the following statement:—

Two discarded seamen who are not members of the National Seamen's Union were arrested on Friday, May 3, for assaulting with dangerous weapons, a member of the Union, who together with several others had protested against the conduct and policy of Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secretary.

Treasurer and Rao Bahadur Asavale, vice-president of the Seamen's Department. The incident took place on Friday in the premises of the Union. The General Secretary had called Mr. A. M. Furtado, an office-bearer of the Union, for an examination regarding alleged favouritism to certain members during recruitment.

SECRETARY CHALLENGED.

Mr. Furtado who is recruiting for the P. and O. Saloon Department, challenged the Secretary, to point out a single instance of such favouritism. The Secretary unable to accept the challenge addressed the members who were present and invited them to give their opinion whether Mr. Furtado should be retained in the Union. Out of the 250 members of the P. and O. Department who were there not one declared that he had any complaint against Mr. Furtado. At this juncture Thomas Moraes who is not a member of the Union, and who does not belong to the present P. and O. Department, rushed in shouting that Mr. Furtado should be dismissed. Immediately one of the arrested men who was ready with an iron bar struck a severe blow on the head of one of the members who is a cousin of Furtado. This was the signal for a general attack.

We draw the attention of Mr. N. M. Joshi to this dastardly incident and the assault on the members of the Union. It is impossible for disinterested members, due to hooliganism and terrorization, to express their discontent and to set matters right inside the Union.

"NO-CONFERENCE" RESOLUTIONS.

They were therefore forced to hold meetings outside and pass resolutions of no-confidence in Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secretary-Treasurer, and Rao Bahadur Asavale, Vice-President, Saloon Department. They are now waiting for Mr. Joshi to come down to Bombay and hold a general meeting when they will be given an opportunity to remove the undesirable office-bearers and elect their own leaders as their office-bearers.

We also request Mr. Joshi to enquire into this matter and the causes of it which are also responsible for the mismanagement of the affairs of the Union and which will ultimately lead to the disintegration of the Union. Mr. Joshi should immediately take up the matters of the Union in hand.

IF AKBAR VISITED INDIA TO-DAY!

If Akbar visited India to-day, what would he think and say?

(1) He would welcome the development of the Post, Telegraph and Radio Service.

(2) He would appreciate the quick transport by tram, rail, motor and aeroplane.

(3) He would appreciate the Museum and the Cinema.

(4) But he would be pained to see the impoverished state of agriculturists.

(5) And much more to find the strained relations of Hindus and Muslims.

(6) He might naturally wonder, how despite Education and civilization progressing in British India, the relations between Hindus and Muslims are so embittered!

What could be the reason? What could be the remedy?

If asked these questions, Akbar would say, that he had but one policy, that of equity and equality to all his subjects. No partiality; no favoured treatment; no preference—all alike; so all dreaded his Government and all loved him personally. With the grand Mogul in London reflect and act?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

TEXTILE INQUIRY

Tariff Board In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Indian Tariff Board came to-day from Ootacamund and met at the Old Customs House. They will begin their inquiry with regard to protection for the textile industry next month. In the meantime they will prepare a questionnaire to be sent to the Millowners' Associations of Bombay, Ahmedabad and other provinces.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Previous closing rate New York June 5 5.54

To-day's opening rate 5.50

Difference .04

To-day's closing rate 5.35

Difference .19

Brach expectation Rs. 156

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Previous closing rate Liverpool June 6 3.88

To-day's opening rate 3.96

Difference .08

To-day's closing rate 3.82

Difference unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 6.

Silver ready 16 7/8

Silver forward 16 15/16

Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 6.

1st settlement 55 14 0

2nd settlement 56 0 0

3rd settlement 56 3 0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 6.

Previous closing 3.89 3/4

To-day's closing 3.69

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, June 6.

Previous closing 3.99 1/2

To-day's closing 3.99 1/2

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL KIDNIES' MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE CHAMPION TALKIE OF THE YEAR!

THAT DWARFS EVERY OTHER PICTURE INTO A PYGMY!



AN EPIC OF FATHERHOOD

THAT REACHES DOWN INTO THE HEART OF HUMANITY

Wallace Beery Jackie Cooper

KING VIDUK'S great production

PLANS OPEN—FREE LIST SUSPENDED—BOOK NOW.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST THRILLING AND MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIME!

DRACULA

What is the strange, awful lure of Dracula? You'll find out when you see it!

A JERK AND A PICK

BOMBAY, Monday.

Francis Gomes, who is alleged to have picked the pocket and removed G. C. notes of Rs. 90, a rupee in cash and two nose studs from the waist-coat of a Bhayya, while he was boarding a train at Parel Station on Saturday at 7 p.m. was placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandsalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Shivmaikesh Rajusing, the complainant, stated that, with a friend, he went to the Parel Station to catch a train for Victoria Terminal, as they wanted to go to Mangpur by a mail train. He had G.C. notes of Rs. 90 a rupee in cash and two nose studs worth Rs. 4, in the pocket of his waist-coat. While he was boarding the train at the Parel train station, some body obstructed the passage, while the accused cut the pocket of his waist-coat and removed the contents.

When the complainant felt a jerk he looked behind and raised a cry. The friend of the complainant immediately caught hold of the accused on the spot. The accused had passed over some of the property to his (accused's) companion, who bolted. Property worth Rs. 16 was recovered from the first accused, while a nose stud, which had fallen down on the platform, was identified by the complainant as one of the two lost.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1932

JADHAV'S WARNING

The Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, the fifth session of which was held on Sunday at Bassin, has never had any reality about it. Social differences between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins of this Presidency are not so sharp as to justify the formation of an avowedly anti-Brahmin Conference. And political differences should never be on communal lines. The non-Brahmin Conference, like the non-Brahmin Party—the two are more or less interchangeable terms—is a joint product of Diarchy and the Bombay Government's communalist policy, and both the institutions are controlled by a small clique which secretly flirts with the highest officials.

AFRAID OF NATIONALISM.

This and the other communal cliques that vie with one another in seeking official favour have degraded Bombay politics, to the disgust of many self-respecting non-Brahmin leaders, who have demanded an overhauling of the whole non-Brahmin Conference and some of whom have already joined nationalist organisations. Alarmed at the trend towards nationalism, the Conference has now adopted a resolution under which no member of the non-Brahmin Party shall be a member of another political organisation. Another characteristic resolution expresses regret that not a single member of the Party in the Presidency has been nominated to any of the Round Table Conference Committees and expresses the hope that the authorities will bear the fact in mind in future whenever demand for such distinguished service arises. It may be noted that the grievance is that no member of the Party—not of the non-Brahmin community—has been appointed on the R. T. C. Committees.

A WELCOME DEPARTURE.

This neglect of the ornaments of the Conference may explain the fact that Mr. B. V. Jadhav's presidential speech at the Conference is not so reactionary as one might have expected from his political antecedents and the traditions of the Conference. In fact, he actually warns Government against holding up reforms in British India till the Princes settle all the details of Federation and, against putting off British Indians with mere provincial autonomy. He insists upon immediate

transference of responsibility at the centre and says that provincial autonomy alone will be unworkable and unacceptable to non-Brahmins. All this is to the good. It is to be welcomed. But if Mr. Jadhav wishes to be taken seriously, he should see to it that his Party does not co-operate with the new Councils if only provincial autonomy is conceded.

DISTRUST OF PRINCES.

Mr. Jadhav expresses his profound distrust—which we share—of the proposed Federal scheme with the Princes having a dominant part in it. He emphasises a new danger lurking in the scheme, the danger of the Princes' nominees in the Federal Legislature expressing the views of the steadily growing number of British officials in the States. He fears that the Secretary of State will not scruple to force his will upon the Federal Legislature through the Princes' nominees. We are not greatly impressed, however, by this new danger. There need not be any danger, if the non-Brahmin and other parties co-operate with the Nationalists and constitute a bloc which could prevent the Princes from getting anything like a dominant position in the Federation.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS.

If the Government expected Mr. Jadhav to support their policy of crushing the Congress, they will for once be disappointed. He says that Government were eager to take any advantage of any excuse to launch an offensive against the Congress but that the policy of "striking first and striking the hardest" had resulted in making the Congress stronger. This is alike a tribute to the vitality of the Congress and a condemnation of the folly of seeking to crush it. Mr. Jadhav has also observed that repression has turned waverers among Congress workers into devoted adherents. We do not know if Government observe that repression has brought and is daily bringing more and more sympathy to the Congress even from those who have ordinarily preferred to keep that body at arm's length. We cannot refrain from suggesting that, if Mr. Jadhav changed his policy of keeping Nationalists at arm's length—and we cordially hope his address indicates a new resolve in this respect—he would find his party in a stronger position to promote the interests of the community to which he belongs.

Everything Immaterial

The journalists of Mysore have formed themselves into an Association to look after their interests and fight reaction. Strangely enough the first meeting was presided over by the Yuvaraj of Mysore, which State, as the Chairman of the Association pointed out, has treated the press anything but well. The Press in Mysore, as in other Indian States, is treated with great official hostility and there is no scope for an independent and outspoken newspaper. Most of the Indian States not only slavishly follow the repressive policy of the paramount power but try to excel it and Mysore is not free from the muck of newspaper regulations.

SUPERFLUOUS AND FUTILE.

The Yuvaraj gave his lip-sympathy to the great mission of the Press and urged the journalists "to stick to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." This is a counsel of perfection, as no newspaper which wrote "nothing but the truth" could exist for a week under the present Ordin-

ances, whether in the States or in British India. "Truth is no justification." "Truth is immaterial," said the Advocate General of Bombay in the "Indian Daily Mail" case and Chief Justice Beaumont and his two brother judges upheld that contention. When Truth is the victim of legal assassination it is futile and superfluous to lecture the Press on its virtues. The Press in Mysore has been greatly troubled by diverse repressive measures and the newspaper profession there as here has become risky in the extreme. While those papers which flatter the authorities manage to prosper, independent journals which "stick to nothing but the truth" go under sooner or later.

THE GREATEST OF THESE.

The Yuvaraj said that the Press carried the great responsibility of creating and shaping public opinion. "Truth, fairness and character should be your guiding motto," he told them. These are virtues which it would do the States some good to practise themselves,

especially charity, of which gracious commodity newspapers receive precious little from the authorities, whether in British India or any of the Indian States. We are aware that the Press has its great responsibilities, but so have the States, and unless the difficulties which are now placed in the way of the Press are removed, and newspapers are enabled to practise their profession honestly without unnecessary harassment, it will be impossible for the Indian Press to do its duty properly. At present the newspapers are looked upon officially with suspicion and even hostility and they are prevented from doing their duty to the public by exotic laws which have no parallel or precedent in British jurisprudence.

TELL IT TO OFFICIALDOM.

If the Yuvaraj who enunciates high ideals for the conduct of the newspapers in the Mysore State can induce the authorities to practise a few of those virtues in their relations with the Press, he will do much for a better understanding between the two. A fearless Press, conscious of its power, conscientious in its duties towards the public, completely outspoken in its attitude towards the authorities and not afraid to criticise its own friends when necessary, is an institution to be proud of in any country, but in the present conditions in India these virtues not only find no favour in the eyes of the officials, but are looked upon as a public nuisance and are harshly penalised. It would be more to the point, therefore, if the Yuvaraj of Mysore and other well-wishers of the Press, who believe also in the high mission it has to carry out, were to address their plaudits and high-flutin lectures to officialdom, instead of adding insult to injury by inflicting them on the much harassed journalists. So long as "Truth is immaterial," everything else is immaterial except self-protection.

QUO VADIS GERMANIA?

The news from Germany, though conflicting, all points in one direction and that is that Dr. Brüning's anti-Nazi policy is being rapidly liquidated by von Papen who must be working in close collaboration with the Nazi leader. The new Home Minister wants to do away with all the special measures aimed at the Nationalist movement by the previous Cabinet. It is evident that the Nazis are resolved on monopolising all power, and ruling the country with an iron hand with a view to crushing the forces of Socialism and Communism.

The credit for this reaction in Germany is due mainly to the hopelessly sterile policy pursued by the great Powers in their relations with Germany. The country is on the verge of bankruptcy and there is unemployment and starvation everywhere. The Powers sowed the wind and they must now prepare to reap the whirlwind. Germany has purposely made no provision in her Budget for payment of reparations, and we doubt greatly whether a single additional mark will be paid by her towards the satisfaction of the claims of the victors in the last war.

Just before the presidential election it was openly stated that the Kaiser had contributed large sums towards the Nazi campaign funds and that the Crown Prince had openly allied himself with these German Fascists. Though both President Hindenburg and the new Government have denied the rumour that he will vacate his chair in favour of the Crown Prince, there is very little doubt that the country is being driven towards either a revolution or a return to Imperialism.

STARVING POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Bombay University's Parsimonious Attitude

(BY "ACADEMICUS")

In spite of the attitude of the University, actuated with a desire to give it all possible help, the Legislative Council permitted, in 1928, the inclusion of clause 32 (2) in the new University Act, and even fought for it. This clause lays down that "Government shall contribute to that fund (the general fee fund), the sum of Rs. 1,17,000 per annum to be utilised for the recurring expenditure of the University Departments." While moving the inclusion of this clause, an amendment shall Government approval, Mr. K. M. Munshi argued: "It is necessary that this amount should be earmarked for developing the University Department."

DOUBLE BENEFIT

The amendment has a double benefit; one, inasmuch as it provides a statutory grant instead of a budget provision; and second, inasmuch as it is a "contribution earmarked for the University Departments." Speaking on the same motion, Mr. B. V. Jadhav remarked: "Mr. Hamill has told us that the University of Bombay has failed up to this time to spend all its income in furthering the advance of research and University teaching, that the University is in the habit of accumulating funds like a miser and has nearly 13 lakhs invested in securities from which it is getting a large amount in the shape of interest. If this University has shown such disinclination to spend on necessary expansion, I do not see whether it will rise to the occasion now and be more lavish in spending on research and post-graduate teaching."

That was in 1928. The last three years' administration of the University does not show that the

"The previous article appeared on the 6th instant."

University is going to change its ways. Its total expenditure on Post-graduate Departments is Rs. 56,000. Even if a part of the library expenditure be considered as expenditure on the University Department's of research the total still falls short, by about Rs. 45,000, of the statutory grant which is "to be utilised for the recurring expenditure of University Departments." The accumulated balance from earmarked grants of the present period is about two lakhs and the "miser's" hoarding has gone up from 13 lakhs to 25 lakhs.

READY REPLY

It will be but fair to point out that faced with these facts the University has a ready reply to make. It has now in its files a scheme for a Technological Department, which would require about Rs. ten lakhs as non-recurring and Rs. 125,000 as recurring expenditure and everybody is anxious that the University of Bombay should have a Department of Technology. It is therefore proposed to reserve all resources of the University for this scheme. The investments at present yield annually about Rs. 84,000; if only the investments be increased to such a figure as will yield Rs. 125,000 per year, the University will have enough provision for the recurring expenditure on Technology Department. This means an additional investment of 8 to 10 lakhs and that would take about eight years.

For the non-recurring expenditure the University has an eye on two likely endowments. If they come and if the University keeps on its resolve to invest about a lakh and a half every year and earmarks the earnings from the investments for the Department of Technology, in 1940 the University will consider it safe to

launch the Technology scheme—supposing the then experts do not turn it down—and then it will face the world with the proud achievement. That will exhaust all its resources again but it does not matter. Is not the Technology scheme going to solve the annoying problem of unemployment among the University graduates?

FLETHORA OF PAPER PLANS

This attitude of apparent prudence and caution has obvious dangers in a body like the University. The controlling authorities of the University—the Senate and the Syndicate—are constantly changing and paper plans made with the object of putting them into execution after eight or ten years get shelved when the personnel of the Syndicate and the Senate changes. What is important now may appear trivial in 1940. Again it is always a difficult job to stick to the resolution of earmarking all savings, year after year, for a particular purpose. It may be done literally but not in spirit. When money is at hand there is always the temptation to fritter away sums on a number of minor projects, which with a tight budget one would not undertake. The history of the numerous schemes made in the last twenty years which are now all forgotten, to serve as an eye opener and teach the University the important lesson that nervousness to launch a scheme until one is sure of its success in all directions and the consequent unwillingness to submit to risk, however small, is an indication, not of prudence but of incompetence.

WHILE OTHERS BENEFIT

It is now time for the University to understand that it has let slip great opportunities in the past on account of its excessive caution. The rich men in Bombay have generously helped the cause of education. Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Tagore and Sir Jagadish Bose took away large sums from this city for advancing their own schemes. Is it not surprising that not one endowment has ever been made for the foundation of a chair in the University of Bombay? But the University never advertised its needs. On the other hand every year it comes before the public with a surplus budget and large balances and there is a general impression that the problem for the University of Bombay is not "how to get money" but "how to spend it." Why should anybody think of making an endowment to a University which has lakhs of rupees invested in securities and which does not know how to spend when the eight or nine lakhs which it annually collects as fees and grants?

It is fortunate that owing to the statutory provision in the University Act (the annual grant is not within the reach of the repressive axe but the University should not forget that even statutory provisions can be amended).

SOLO FLIGHT TO AMBALA

Indian Airman's Experience

Indian airmen, trained at the Juhu Flying Club, are now engaged in increasing numbers, in attempting cross-country, solo flights. The latest attempt to cover a considerable distance was made by Mr. Mukadam.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, he said that on the 23rd May he left in a Gypsy Moth at 7 a.m. for a flight to Ambala. Mr. Bhiwandiwala, the well known enthusiast for air travel, leaving about the same time in another plane, accompanied by Major Vetch. Mr. Mukadam passed Devlali at 8-15 a.m., but the riskiness was so bad that he lost sight for a considerable time of the other machine. He reached Hoshangabad at 1-30 p.m. where he met Major Vetch and Mr. Bhiwandiwala again. Reaching Gwalior at 3-50 p.m. they stayed the night there and starting early next morning both machines made for Ambala which place was reached by 11-50 a.m.

On return journey Mr. Mukadam left Ambala on Friday morning and reached Juhu aerodrome on Saturday evening. Now that the "B" license can be secured in India, after putting in the necessary hours of solo flying, many other airmen in this country can follow Mr. Mukadam's example.

Tipsy-Cake

NEW CABINET'S AIMS
No Foreign Capital in Vital Industries.

This doesn't refer to Bombay's classy quartet. It's about Chile which has just by a cold, bloodless revolution, overthrown the President and is starting out on the path of true Swadeshi.

Turkey is also starting out on a new Swadeshi line. By the new law, in future only Turks may be barbers, waiters, chauffeurs and cabaret dancers. This, however, is not so apposite as a pointer for India.

India wouldn't mind so much throwing open the ranks of these humble professions to the foreigner, if she could get rid of him in the higher spheres.

"The one knighted outside the official circle is that to the editor of the 'Statesman,' which may be interpreted as a recognition less to an individual than to the support given in general by the British-owned Press in India to the Government in difficult years."—The Statesman.

This generous and, at the same time, modest admission will be a complete solace, no doubt, to the Editors of all the other British-owned papers.

No flowers by request.

The "Times of India" feels sure that the retention of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah will afford ample satisfaction to the Muslim community. And if it doesn't, what matter, so long as it affords, as we feel sure that it does afford, ample satisfaction to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah?

"In the House he is a constant questioner about Indian affairs and often shows that his interest in the welfare of Bombay is as keen as ever it was when he was here."—Times of India.

This is about Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne who has just become Sir J. S. Wardlaw Milne, K.B.E. His great forte is jumping in with questions at the Psychological movement to help Hoare out of a difficulty—by pre-arrangement. Well worth a K.B.E.

Loyalty meetings are getting so numerous that poor old Bori Bunder, with the heavy demands on its space has to make one report cover two meetings, which were held in Sholapur District on May 31st.

"The audiences," runs the joint report, "were shown how the Civil Disobedience movement would never bring any advantages to the rayats but, on the contrary, must result in disaster, etc., etc., and winds up."

"The assembled villagers were much impressed by the speeches and expressed their agreement with them."

Wow, Wow!

"Osern" congratulates the "Chronicle" on having "pricked the bubble." But blowing bubbles is such an easy game. It only requires a pipe and a good supply of soft soap and water. The Conciliation Committee have got them all. The pipe is not the pipe of peace but they can go on sending up bubbles until one gets tired of pricking them.

Government have now got a formidable critic in Mr. B. V. Jadhav, their one-time favourite. They will have to pay a heavy price for leaving the Bombay non-Brahmin "leader" and his friends out of those R. T. C. Committees.

"Put not your trust in Princes" has become another new slogan of the worthy Jadhav. Having put his trust in bureaucrats and been let down he is not taking any more chances. Machiavelli's wise motto applies to both.

The masses, says Mr. Jadhav, must be trained to fight for their salvation but it is necessary in the beginning to train a few of their leaders. Quite right. "Safety first" for leaders.

"Hindu Die-hards Deal to Appeals," says a headline in the "Evening Chronicle." Of course! They wouldn't be Die-hards if they were not deaf, and they wouldn't be deaf if they were not Die-hards.

It is no use trying to make a Die-hard hear but there is consolation in the inevitability of his dying ultimately even if he dies hard.

ENGLISH TEETH ARE IMPROVING.

We haven't found much wrong with them. They still have the Bull Dog quality of never letting go of anything they have once got well hold of.

Notes of the Day

Tweedledum And Tweedledee.

The British Premier's new organ, the "News-Letter" is angry with Mr. Lansbury for complaining about the repressive methods of the Government of India and peevishly writes that the Secretary of State for India has informed the Commons that in the same period when Mr. Lansbury was in office the Government of India had imprisoned twice as many Indians. Though we have our own doubts about the correctness of the figures given by Sir Samuel Hoare, that is no justification at all. It is not known how long the present policy will last, but from the re-enactment of the Bengal Ordinances, it appears that the Government are determined on seeing it through. Whatever it is, there is nothing very creditable to Mr. MacDonald in either case for he was the head of both the Governments. It merely proves that he has given the go-by to all the principles which he cherished in his early days and gone over to the side of Capitalists, Imperialists and Tory reactionaries and that his conversion has been complete. As far as India is concerned she has little to choose between Tory and Labourite, but it is better, perhaps, to have open enemies than covert ones.

No Peace, No Trade.

Mr. H.W. Macrosty, referring to the future of British trade in India in a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society, stated that political peace in India was absolutely necessary for British trade to thrive there. This is a very simple truth, but the Tories do not seem to have yet realised that Ordinances, whatever else they may do or seem to do, cannot compel any people to buy goods against their will. Mr. Macrosty very frankly remarked that it was impossible for the British cotton trade in India to record its old magnitude but that a collapse may be prevented if there could be an improvement in the condition of the Indian people and if the Boycott Movement could cease. But it is difficult to expect these conditions to be fulfilled in an era of ruthless repression. It is also to be noted that the Swadeshi Movement will continue even in peace time, whether it is called Swadeshi or Boycott, the negative aspect of Swadeshi.

An Ignorant "Special."

The Special Correspondent of the London "Times" whose obvious mission it is to popularise Provincial Autonomy as the one and only remedy for India's political ills, cabled to his paper on May 15 that that morning's newspapers were "remarkable for the whole-hearted endorsement of the doctrine of Provincial Autonomy from both extremes of the communal line." He must have referred to Mr. Satyamurti's kite-flying from the Vellore Jail appealing to Congressmen to accept Provincial Autonomy, which was the only remarkable thing that appeared anywhere. He further wrote that almost for the first time, conventionally expressed suspicions of a Provincial Autonomy Scheme have been dropped by spokesmen of both communities, and realities have been faced and accepted. This is far from the truth, as not a single Indian journal of repute has endorsed the scheme. No responsible leader in either community has agreed to it. The sinister propaganda of the "Times" is significant of the fact that the "hukum" has gone out from Whitehall that nothing more than Provincial autonomy is to be given to India now. It is a pity that this correspondent is entirely out of touch with Indian opinion.

Sikhs' Seventeen Points.

As against the 14 points of the communalist Muslims the Sikhs of the Punjab are reported to have demanded 17 points, including 30 per cent. representation in the Punjab, 5 per cent. in the Federal Houses, special representation in the Army, and weightage in other Provinces. At the Sikh Political Conference held at Tarn Taran last week the President, Sardar Kartar Singh stated that the Sikhs were for unalloyed Nationalism, but would insist on their 17 points if communal representation is retained for other important communities. Unalloyed Nationalism is under all conditions good both for the Nation and any particular community that forms part of it. It is neither logical nor wise to throw Nationalism over-board merely because some other communities do not yet fully appreciate the advantages of pure Nationalism. But in the present circumstances many people find it difficult to be quite logical and a prompt compromise leading to a general settlement, would, certainly, be far more welcome than eternal wrangling.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS!"

No Interference With Government Plans For Ottawa!

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

The cant phrase of "The Un-changing East" has, or ought to have gone out of circulation in these days. The East is changing fast enough,—so fast that the West is startled and confused and does not know how to keep pace with it. There is only one institution in the East which remains to-day unchanging, immovable, irresponsible to the cataclysmic forces which are moving the world, even impervious to and contemptuous of the indications that its masters in the West have realised that conditions have changed and are making earnest, if bewildered efforts, to adjust the machinery of domination to cope with them. That is the Indian Bureaucracy, of whom it has so often been said that like the Bourbons they learn nothing and forget nothing.

HIS METIER.
I do not know that that is altogether true. It is the business of the bureaucrat, his metier, to see that nothing changes his status or lessens his control of the administration, as far as he can possibly help it. It is his business to make India safe for himself and for the Empire. The two interests are inextricably mixed in his conception of things. If one is preserved so is the other and if one goes the other will have to go. If the Empire gradually dissolves the Indian Civil Service will dissolve with it, and if the Indian Civil Service is not kept intact in its "steel frame," if it once loses the mastery of the country, which enables it to subordinate the interests of India to those of the Empire whenever the two clash or whenever the Empire sends out signals of distress, the Empire will naturally and inevitably, "ipse facto" crumble into ruins.

HIS CONSCIENTIOUS DUTY.
The Bureaucrat, therefore, is performing a conscientious duty in preserving and emphasising his independence of public opinion in this country, and rounding it off, too, on every occasion that offers itself with an insolent contempt which he regards as the essential first line of his defence in maintaining his autocracy. Refrains may come and old forms may go, but the Bureaucrat is not altogether a fool like the Bourbons. He is clever enough to make sure that "le plus ça change le plus c'est la même chose." The more things change the more do we find that they remain the same.

MODEL OF DISCOURTESY.
These reflections which, to some people, may appear somewhat platitudinous, have been invoked by a perusal of the reply addressed to the Federation of Indian Chambers by the Government of India to the Federation's letter on the subject of India's representation at the Ottawa Conference. The full text of the reply confirms the impression gained from the summary sent out last week by the Associated Press. It is a model of bureaucratic discourtesy and veiled contempt and a proof, if one were needed, of how utterly irresponsible Government can be to public opinion in this country, when it suits its purpose. It is a proof, too, of the unchanging character of the Bureaucracy. It is such a document as might have emanated from the Secretariat in the days of Curzon, except for the lack of literary distinction which disappeared from these official productions with his

departure. It is rude, it is contemptuous, it is impatient and intolerant and supremely oblivious of the fact that the question with which it deals is one in which, morally, the opinion of the people of this country, and particularly of the commercial community is, or should be, of greater importance than any other consideration.

THE COUNTRY IGNORED.

India has been invited to send delegates to an Imperial Conference at Ottawa to consider the question of trade reciprocity between the different countries of the Empire and Great Britain, or in other words what is known as Imperial Preference. The British Government has made no secret of its own policy in the matter. Having gone in for a wholesale policy of Protection for the salvation of British Trade, it seeks by a policy of preference to secure fresh advantages for itself by establishing a system of reciprocity. Reciprocity implies that each party has something to give in return for what it takes. And the whole question for India is what she is going to get and what she is expected to give in return.

One would suppose that the only people fitted to discuss such a question solely from the point of view of Indian interests—which are the only interests which should concern the Government of India first and last,—would be delegates chosen by the elected legislators of the country, such as they are, and advised by trade and commercial experts, selected after consultation with the representative commercial bodies of the country.

KEEP OFF!
The Government of India calmly appoint their own delegates without consulting anybody and, apparently, propose to choose their expert advisers in the same way. The Indian legislature is ignored, representative commercial institutions are ignored. The whole country is ignored. This is a matter of Imperial concern and it is the business of the Bureaucracy to see that Imperial interests are not imperilled. So the Bureaucracy, without a pretence of consulting or even, in any way, placating Indian opinion, keep the matter entirely in their own hands, and anyone who protests is told to "keep off the grass."

PREJUDGED.
The letter makes it clear that the Government have already prejudged the issues. Referring to the Federation's disapproval of any agreement with Great Britain on the basis of preference to British products. Government say that the Federation in taking up such an attitude is acting "regardless of whether refusal to consider the possibilities of a trade agreement will injuriously affect the export trade of India." Are we to understand from this that Government themselves assume that refusal to make a trade agreement must injuriously affect India's export trade and that on this assumption they have decided to commit their own delegation to the principle of preference, if not to the actual outlines of a preferential agreement? I think it is pretty clear that we are.

A CHEAP SNEER.
Referring to the representation of business interests at the Conference the Government ask the Federation why they should trouble to inquire about such representation when they have ex-

pressly and publicly disassociated their organisation" with the "whole object" of the Conference. This is a cheap and silly sneer, characteristically bureaucratic. The Federation may not wish to associate itself with the object of the Conference, but surely it is entitled to enquire, as a body representing the trade and commerce of the whole country, whether and how the business interests of the country will be represented?

One is left to doubt whether the Government themselves have selected only such delegates as have given their approval to the whole object of the Conference, that object being well-known to be the establishment of trade agreements between members of the Empire, which will be beneficial to British trade. It is important to bear in mind that without this last essential feature, the object of the Conference would have no interest at all for Great Britain, whose delegates are not going to Ottawa to make sacrifices for the benefit of the Dominions and India.

"PATENTLY PARTISAN."
I cannot do better here than quote the comment of one of the most moderate and sober organs of Indian opinion, "The Hindu" of Madras, which says:

"The patently partisan attitude adopted by the Government, its constitutional 'irresponsibility' and the political quack that divides the Government from the people to-day, make it all the more necessary that such independent organisations as the Federation of Indian Chambers should be heard at the Conference."

It is amazing to be told by the Government that business interests in India are free to send their own representatives to the Conference, that their advice may be availed of by the official delegates "as and when necessary." Is the Ottawa Conference to be turned into a huge lobbying 'tamasha' with representatives of business interests from all over the British Empire clamouring at its doors and buttonholing the official delegates night and day?

WHAT WE WANT TO KNOW.
What Indian businessmen and the general public, too, want to know is, whether the expert advisers to be selected by Government—the men whose word will go—will be selected in consultation with the recognised Indian business institutions, as such have been chosen in Britain and elsewhere, or whether they will be mere duds, arbitrarily selected for their readiness to do as they are told. The letter is discreetly silent on this point. We are only told that "a few expert advisers" are likely shortly to be appointed. All this dots the 'i's and crosses the 't's of the letter of protest which the Federation sent to the Government and of everything that has appeared in criticism of their policy in this matter in the Indian Press. India is to be dragged into the Conference by the scruff of the neck and forced to confirm to a policy and agreements, which will be devised and drafted chiefly in the interests of British Trade.

MANY THANKS!
If anything were needed to emphasise the danger of India agreeing to the establishment of a constitution with safeguards of the kind enunciated by Sir Samuel Hoare in his speech in Parliament last January, it has been provided by this presumptuous but frank letter to the Federation of Indian Chambers. It will serve as a fresh warning to Indians that unless and until they have complete and unfettered control of their own trade and commercial interests they will always be in danger of seeing them sacrificed on the altar of Imperial interests. For once in a way we may be grateful to the Bureaucracy for this exhibition of undisguised contempt for Indian public opinion.

INDIANS PUT UP GOOD FIGHT

Naidu Again The Top Scorer
COLAH'S BRIGHT INNINGS

LONDON, June 6.
Following are closing scores at the end of the second day's play in the match between Northamptonshire and All-India at Kettering which commenced on Saturday:—

NORTHANTS	I innings	155
"	II "	"
ALL-INDIA	I innings	279

Weather was dull and cold and attendance small when the second day's play in the match between All-India and Northamptonshire was commenced to-day at Kettering. Naidu and Colah, Saturday's not-outs made quiet opening but soon batting became more lively.

Naidu gave a bright display, but when he had added 19 to his Saturday's score, he was bowled out by Cox. Naidu hit nine boundaries and three threes.

COLAH'S 50 IN 100 MINUTES.
Colah completed his half century in exactly 100 minutes but immediately after, at 51 gave a change to long-off, which, however, was not accepted. Twelve runs later, Jupp had him l.b.w. Colah hit one six and six fours. Naomal was now partnered by Nazir Ali, and the pair, making a useful stand, have raised the total to 216 for five at lunch interval. The close will be at 7/15 p.m. to-day.

AFTER LUNCH.

Following resumption after lunch the scoring was slow, and was mostly confined to singles. Naomal had added five runs to his lunch total when a catch by Bakewell at short leg of Towell dismissed him for 23, the sixth wicket thus falling at 234.

The remaining four wickets yielded 45 runs. Jupp took three of them. He clean-bowled Nazir Ali for 33, while Ghulam Mahomed was held by Snowden off Jupp for 2 and Jehangir Khan was similarly held by Cox for 20. Amarsingh's wicket fell to Towell while Nissar remained not-out with six. The innings thus terminated at 279. Jupp took five wickets at just under 13 runs each.

INDIANS—1st Innings.	
Naidu b. Cox	80
Colah l.b.w. Jupp	63
Naomal c. Bakewell b. Towell	28
Nazir Ali b. Jupp	33
Amarsingh b. Towell	20
Ghulam Mahomed c. Snowden b. Jupp	6
Jehangir Khan c. Cox b. Jupp	2
Nissar not-out	6
Extras	20
Total	279

Bowling analysis: Matthews 1/58; Jupp 5/64; Towell 3/55; Cox 1/60 Adams 0/22.—Reuter.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, June 6.
In sympathy with a quieter Indian market and less support from outside jute shares opened weak and only a limited business resulted. In some few isolated deals were reported without much change in prices. Teas were featureless. In the miscellaneous section Iron and Steel issues were easier as well as sugar shares while others showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 62-8, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 60-14, 4½ per cent Loan 1955/65 80-1, 5 per cent Bonds 1935 96, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 100-15, 5 per cent Bonds 1932 100-13, 6 per cent Bonds 1933/36 100-10.
Railway: Hoshiarpur: Doab Branch 62-8.
Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 1-8; Cawnpore Textiles 1-4; Kesoram 2-13.
Coals: Amalgamated 7-8; Bengal 201/8; Bengal Bhatdee 1-8; Bhalkora 2-8; Burra Dhemo 5-2; Burrakur 9; South Karanpura 1-12.
Jutes: Bally 78; Clive 16-8; Delta ordy 240; Hooghly pref 14; Howrah ordy 23-15; Kamarhaty ordy 260-8; National ordy 14.
Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 1-9; Indian Iron and Steel 3; Assam Match 9-2; B I Corporation ordy 0-12-0; Sugar shares: Carew & Co 14-6; Cawnpore 29-8; Cawnpore pref '09; Champaran 22-2; New Savan 15-9.
Teas: Gliele pref 85; Kaliti 4; North Western Cachar 91.
Debentures: 4 per cent (1907) (14-9-1936) Calcutta Port Trust 91-4; 4 per cent (1907-1937) Calcutta Port Trust 91-4.

FATMA BEGUM AND SULTANA ON TRIAL

Hearing Of The Case Concludes On Monday
JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP TO BEGIN TO-DAY

After a hearing which has lasted for seven weeks the concluding stages of the Fatma Begum Case before Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, Sessions Judge, Thana, were reached on Monday. In this case Fatma Begum stands charged with forgery and using a forged document along with her daughter Sultana Jilani, the well known film star and four other persons.

The prosecution is a sequel to a suit filed by Samant and Co., a Bombay firm of solicitors, in the Sub-Judges Court at Andheri, for professional costs against the first accused. It was alleged for the prosecution that with a view to defeat the solicitors' claim the accused abetted each other in fabricating an ante-dated mortgage deed in respect of the first accused's property at Bandra in favour of the second accused.

The defence denied the charge and it was contended that the document was a genuine one. The deed was passed by the first accused in favour of second accused in respect of monies advanced by the latter.

Mr. Chitre in his arguments tried to show from certain irregularities in the mortgage deed itself that it could not have been prepared on the date on which it was said to have been passed but some months later when they found themselves in difficulties.

In this case 62 witnesses have been examined out of whom 12 were called by the prosecution. The Judge's summing up to the jury will commence on Tuesday and the case is likely to be over on the same day.

A CUTCH DISCHARGED

Alleged Conspiracy To Cheat Insurance Firm

BOMBAY, Monday.
Motilal Rowji, described as the "Mahatma" of Cutch, and Chandulal Tribhuvandas Shah, sub-agent of the Manufacturers Life Insurance of Canada, who were charged with conspiracy to cheat the above insurance firm in respect of a life policy of Rs. 20,000 issued in favour of Rajvi Chopal, were discharged to-day by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, P. S. Magistrate, Third Court.

The accused, who were arrested on December 22 and January 11 last respectively in another case were prosecuted under Section 120-B read with Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

The conspiracy was alleged to have taken place in Bombay, Cutch and Wadhwan City between October 25 and November 10, 1931.

DEFENCE PLEA ACCEPTED.
The Magistrate, after recording evidence at about three or four hearings, accepted the plea of the defence, which was put forward at the very outset, that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case in the absence of certificate or sanction under Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Thanawala conducted the prosecution case, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Gadkari, defended the accused.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS SCHOOL'S BRILLIANT RECORD

Cent Per Cent Result In Matric Exam

The Chanda Ramji School has secured excellent results. The percentage of passes coming to vent per cent. All the seven girls who were sent up have passed. One girl Miss Leela Joglekar stood eighth in the Presidency and carried away the Chafeld Prize.

Panchgani Parsi High School.
The Parsi High School, Panchgani produced excellent results in the matriculation examination this year also.

Nine boys were sent up for the examination, out of whom seven were successful, giving a percentage of 78. Last year's result was 100 p. c., all the nine boys who were sent up having been successful.

The Government Drawing and Trinity College Music results this year are also very good, 11 out of 12 passing the Drawing examination, and 7 out of 7 passing the latter.

KARWANDE PASSES MATRIC.
Sgt. S. L. Karwande (Poon Centre) has passed in the Matriculation examination. His name was omitted in error, in the list of names published in the "Chronicle" last week.

GOVT SIDING WITH CAPITALISTS?

How Defence Counsel Explains Outbursts In Accused's Speeches
"G. K. U. LEADERS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH W. P. P."

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, June 4.

Arguing the case of Messrs. Alwe and Kasie jointly, Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, referred to the evidence of their speeches delivered during the Strike in Bombay.

Messrs. Alwe and Kasie were president and vice-President of the Girm Kamagar Union respectively. They had a large number of speeches to their credit but only five in the case of Mr. Alwe and only six speeches in the case of Mr. Kasie were filed by the Prosecution.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST GOVT.

Referring to the character of Mr. Alwe's speeches Mr. Sinha said that they decidedly gave the impression that Mr. Alwe never took any very great pleasure in prolonging the strike. All his bitter comments and attacks against the Government were based on the consideration that the strike was being unnecessarily prolonged and no efforts were being made to alleviate the continued suffering of the strikers. He was indignant because he thought that in their fight with the Capitalists the Government sided with the latter. Mr. Alwe did not regard the Government evil nor the state as an institution harmful to the best interests of the citizens of a country. His only grievance was that the Government was partial in their treatment towards the Capitalists when the latter came into conflict with the workers. His attack against the Government was that of a Nationalist.

VIOLENT OUTBURSTS.

Referring to Mr. Kasie's speeches

Mr. Sinha said that though more violent language had been used, the same desire to arrive at a compromise was noticeable. If Mr. Kasie used violent language against the Millowners and the Capitalists, it could not be construed to emanate from a desire to see the "violent overthrow of the State" but from a sincere longing to see the interests of the working class safeguarded.

MOSCOW MONEY.

Mr. Sinha referred a number of passages in Kasie's speeches and held with regard to a reference to "Moscow Money" that the statement was indefinite and no serious thought was to be attached to it. Both Messrs. Kasie and Alwe's association with the W.P.P. was nominal. Though they were the important office bearers of the biggest Trade Union in Bombay, viz., the Girm Kamagar Union, no very great attention was paid to them by the W.P.P. authorities and there was evidence that even when the G.K.U. affairs were discussed in the W.P.P. it was not thought necessary to consult them. They were not taken into confidence and they were not even taken on the Executive of the W.P.P. Mr. Alwe was not also amongst the W.P.P. candidates for Municipal elections in Bombay.

NO ATTEMPT TO SUBVERT RAJ.

Mr. Kasie's activities were confined to Trade Unions and there was no attempt on his part to subvert the 'Raj'. Appealing to the Assessors Mr. Sinha said that that there was only circumstantial evidence in the case of his clients and they had to proceed with great caution in establishing their guilt and judging their share in the Conspiracy.

MULJI JETHA MARKET OPENS

Congress Pickets On The Scene

BOMBAY, Monday.
After a long time the Mulji Jetha cloth market opened to-day. Three men and four women Congress volunteers came on the scene to picket the shops and to persuade the people not to buy foreign cloth. They collected a few people but owing to the disturbed condition of the city, there were not many customers to persuade.

PICKETING IN COLABA

BOMBAY, Monday.
Charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly, two Hindu youths, were sentenced to-day by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The accused, it was alleged, asked four others to picket some foreign cloth shops at Thomas Street in Colabawadi. They were arrested on Saturday afternoon.

Two Congress volunteers, who were arrested while picketing a foreign cloth shop in Hornby Road on Saturday, were convicted under section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, in default one month's further imprisonment. A minor, who was arrested along with the above two, was sent to the Juvenile Court.

Another Hindu, who was arrested this morning, was convicted under the Picketing Ordinance by the same magistrate, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

"GREAT CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY"

Native Stock And Share Brokers' Tribute To Late Sir D. Tata

An informal general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, was held on Monday under the presidency of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, when resolutions were passed placing "on record" the profound grief and sorrow at the sudden death of Sir Dorab J. Tata, in whom the country in general and this Presidency in particular have lost a great capitalist of industry and a great philanthropist and "not to transact any business to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased."

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE

Dhirajlal-Madhuri (From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Monday.
A rude shock has been given to Hindu orthodoxy by Hindu inter-communal marriage. Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, barrister-at-law, and son of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the eminent advocate of Bombay, has married Miss Madhuri, daughter of Mr. Manilal Jaisingbhai, of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Desai belongs to the Anavil Brahmin community of Surat district, while the bride belongs to the Jain community of Ahmedabad, where her uncle, Mr. Mangal Jaising is a prominent millowner.

The marriage was originally intended to be performed in Bombay, but on account of the disturbed condition of the city, the function took place at Titthal, a popular seaside resort near Bulsar in Surat District.

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ball, Chauhassa and Naya Dum
1/4; Kanker and Jagdalpur 3/4;
Dahourie and Murree 1; Calcutta
1/4; Aurangabad 1; Matheran 3;
Ratnagiri and Mangalore 1/2; Mu-
magoo, Karwar, Raichur, Khand-
and Masulipatnam 1/4.

Forecast.—Rainfall will de-
crease in the Punjab Hills and the Ka-
kan, continue in Lower Burma, in-
crease in Upper Burma and Assam
and extend in Bengal. Rainfall
will also continue in Malabar and
a few falls may occur over

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THE GREAT HERBAL OINTMENT

MAN OF EXTREMES Wallace Beery The Film Star

AMBITION TO BE A GOOD
FELLOW FOR ALL

(BY ARTHUR KEMPNER.)

He is an intrepid aviator—yet afraid of gliders. In a circus he was chief elephant trainer—but he is afraid of cats.

These are just two of the many paradoxical things about Wallace Beery.

When he plays a grim role, he loves to clown between scenes, as a sort of mental outlet for his emotions. Before a tense dramatic scene, he frisks and cavorts about, playing jokes—and then he plays the heavy, emotional, or dramatic scene, though nothing in his whole life had ever been anything else but grim drama.

And when he is playing comedy scenes, he likes to be very serious between times.

Beery's entire personality runs to one extreme or the other, as these incidents indicate. He is either as happy as a child—or deep down in the dumps. There is no middle course.

Yet things that would upset the average person don't seem to upset him at all. He can laugh at financial reverses. When his house burned down recently, he joked about it.

When he is ill, he is stoical. A good part in a picture will find him wildly enthusiastic. But if he does not like the part, he acts as though his whole career is ruined, even if the part may turn out to be a great success. Even if it is successful, he will not admit it later.

THOROUGHLY MASCULINE.

Wallace Beery is thoroughly and completely masculine in his mental make-up. He loves hunting, fishing, aviation, and tinkering with a small motion picture camera. He hates society, dressing up, and any sort of ostentation. He doesn't like mixed company. On the rare occasions when Mrs. Beery succeeds in getting him out, dressed up to a tradeshow, or to some hotel, he protests vociferously, and usually parades about the studio the next day in a pair of aviation overalls, as though to remove the hated aura of that stiff shirt.

He hates to admit an accomplishment. For instance, he plays the piano very well, having learned to do so during the days when he sang and danced in musical comedy. But to play in public, or even admit he can play, is something he simply won't do.

When he was recently called on to play a piano, in a part, he protested that he couldn't do it—then surprised everybody with his art when he found that his director knew perfectly well that he could play.

EDUCATION.

He loves to boast that he never got through the fifth grade in school. As a matter of fact, he had a good education, is widely read, and has an immense fund of general information. He doesn't think admitting an education looks "hard boiled" enough, that's all.

Beery and Will Rogers were at a California school, where each had a young relative graduating. Both men proclaimed loudly, how glad they were that they were in a business where a fellow doesn't have to be educated.

Beery loves dogs and children. It's hard to tell which he's the most proud of—his adopted family, or his two setters, "Brownie" and "Lady." He takes these dogs in his plane, when he goes on his hunting trips in the Sierra Mountains.

He likes machinery, and is always tinkering with something—either his hunting paraphernalia, his navigation instruments, his plane motor, his camera, or his guns. He is an expert electrician, and holds diplomas. He has a full air transport license, the highest aviation license the government can bestow.

STUDYING PARTS.

He hates learning lines word for word. When he gets a part he insists on studying it, to see

what each speech means. Then he puts it in his own words. He "ad libbs" on the set, and says anything that comes into his mind. Sometimes, he gets a big laugh that way.

He doesn't like dialect parts and insists that learning the details of a dialect makes it hard to keep one's mind on the emotional values of the part. That Beery pays a great deal of attention to such values is very obvious to anyone who has seen him in intensely dramatic scenes.

But if you called him an artist, he would probably throw something at you.

He loves location trips, because he does not have to dress up when on location.

His ambition, he always says, is to retire, fix up a hunting lodge in the mountains, with a nice hangar and landing field, and fish, hunt and fly for the rest of his life. But it will probably be a long time before the public will let him do that. Around the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, Wally is the friend of everybody. He can be found almost anywhere, for he is always visiting between scenes. Sometimes, he visits the plaster shop, sometimes, the electrical department, sometimes in Buster Keaton's bungalow or in John Gilbert's. He visits most of the offices every day, drops in to gossip about hunting, or holds lengthy arguments on the right kind of ammunition for deer, with Lewis Stone, another ardent Nimrod.

SMOKED MEAT.

Beery experimented for weeks on a new method of smoking venison, and insisted on eating his own smoked meat, while others refused to. He was deeply offended when all his friends side-stepped his efforts as a meat curer.

He is impatient of delays and difficulties. For instance, he used to bring back venison, and store it in a Hollywood cold storage plant. Finally, the plant, holding that the local law didn't permit this, would take no more. Beery promptly built his own cold storage plant in his own home, and paid an extra bonus to get it installed in time for his next hunting trip.

He loves to take off in his plane, fly to June Lake, catch a mess of trout, and fly back with them in time for dinner. Seven hundred miles for a platter of fish.

He has the utmost patience with animals. He trained a pet canary to perch on his foot and do tricks. He loves elephants, and whenever the circus comes to town, he can be found walking around, talking to the elephants.

"They are funny old things," he asserts. Of course, he learned to know elephants very well in his four years as an elephant man. His friends say the only reason he hasn't a couple in his back yard is that there is an ordinance against maintaining a zoo in Beverly Hills. Hollywood's famous residential section.

BEST PART.

He loves the theatre, and attends most of the new stage shows. He drops into picture houses when not working, and watches quietly from a back row. Sometimes, he is recognized and swamped with requests for autographs. He never turns down such requests, especially those from youngsters.

He is frankly interested in people—all kinds of people. He loves to talk to a motorman, and find out all about his work, or chat with a labourer, or a doctor, or anybody in a different line of work to his own.

He gets a thrill out of watching any kind of mechanical work. Whenever he finds a stick of wood around the studios he carries it around all day, whittling on it all the time. While he was building his new house, he always carried a few nails in his pocket and hammered one in whenever he saw a chance. Sometimes the carpenter followed him and pulled the nails out again, but Wally thought he was helping, anyhow.

He still thinks his role of "Richard the Lion Hearted" was his best piece of work—even in spite of his recent successes. Of course, the public may have other ideas.

He loves massive furniture, and massive china ware, and hates tinselled, spickery, furniture, and egg-shell china. He likes clothes that allow plenty of freedom. He won't have a waist, or a chauffeur, and shaves himself.

There is nothing ostentatious about the man—even including his life creed.

"I just want to live," he says, "so that people will say I'm a good fellow."

And, after all, who could want more?

HOPE OF RED ROSE A Rising Batsman

PAYNTER'S SPLENDID

Thus early the cricket season has definitely brought to the front the merits and claims of a first-class left-hand batsman—and a crisp, aggressive left-hand batting is one of the game's attractions.

Eddie Paynter has been known in Lancashire club cricket for a dozen years. After the war he came to the fore with Enfield in the Lancashire League, and he played once, I believe, with the Lancashire second eleven.

He was brought more prominently to the notice of the Old Trafford authorities by the "Daily Dispatch," coaching tour and played in both exhibition matches at the Lancashire headquarters by which products of the scheme were shown to the country club. That was in 1923.

SLOW BUT SURE

But a year or so elapsed before he was taken on the Ground Staff at Manchester, and it was not until last season that he secured a place in the senior side. So his progress to country rank has not been rapid.

Once in the team, however, he has gone from strength to strength.

At Lords last season he impressed the crowd by his enterprise and style, so that he was chosen to play against New Zealand last summer. He did not shine, but it was not a match for lasting conclusions. The weather made it a "wash out."

Now, however, Paynter has clinched his claims, writes Ivan Sharpe in "Sporting Chronicle" to a place among the leading left-hand batsmen of the country. His innings of 152 for Lancashire against Yorkshire at Bradford recently was a display surpassing anything achieved by a Red Rose batsman since the war. There is no doubt about that.

It was a magnificent innings on a nasty wicket. It was also an innings that showed the mettle of the man, for it was full of spirit as well as of style.

Not for years has a batsman overthrown the grip that misery and tension have taken of this historic duel and "stepped out" in such a gay and enterprising way.

THE ONLY WAY.

He took risks, but that was the only way to wrest the initiative from the bowlers. They had conditions to their favour, but he smashed up their confidence and length. One hundred and fifty runs at 2.9 on the hour and his departure is no mark of greatness in this historic match. Add the conditions under which the century was accomplished and the feat becomes merely not the best of the current season but one which may not be forgotten throughout the summer's play.

Paynter has a very good eye and a good defence. This much Yorkshire knew, for he defied them in two back-to-the-wall innings at Sheffield last year. His powers of aggression, and notably his straight drive, off drive, and powerful hook, have now been revealed in a way that compels the selectors to consider his claims to go to Australia.

In this connection, however, we must see what he can do on fast wickets. He passes all other tests, for he is a magnificent and versatile fieldman. And he is young enough to go on the Australian grill.

How many times have five sixes to say nothing of 17 fours been scored in an innings in these Roses' games? Perhaps once in twenty old years Lancashire officials say. They recall a similar onslaught by K. G. McLeod at Bramall-lane. All the Paynter has done against the odds.

WHAT OF VENUE?

There has been nothing else in the Roses duel, so far, that points to the strengthening of our team in the Antipodes, for Verity had a wicket after his own heart, and although he secured eight wickets for 107 runs he did not this day reveal the craft and control of length that are needed in the gruelling Commonwealth games.

But Lancashire seems to have a batsman of promise in Parkington, a recruit from Manchester way. His 39 towards the close of the innings included another six of Verity and was a really pleasing display.

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Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

**THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.**

- Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
 7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
 8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on **21 June 1932.**
 9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
 10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
 11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
 12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
 13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
 14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

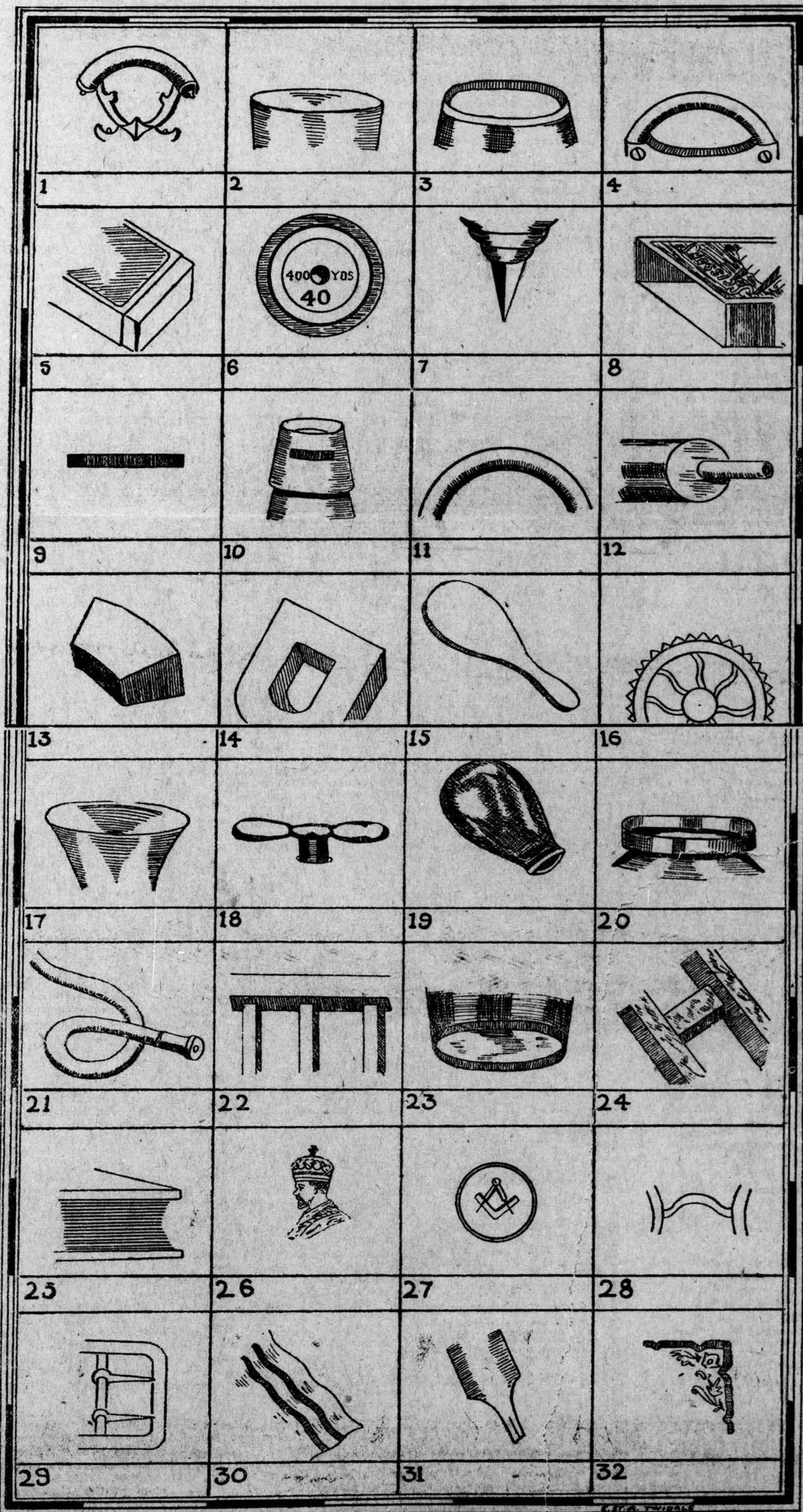
15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME

ADDRESS



POISONED NURSE

Coroner Warns Doctor

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A doctor who was giving evidence at the inquest on a nurse who was found in a house at Kensington was warned by the coroner, Mr. Ingleby Oddie, at Paddington.

"This is rather a serious case for you," said the coroner, "it is my duty to warn you."

The nurse was Doris May Brumpton, aged 29. The coroner returned an open verdict that the woman died from morphia poisoning, and was satisfied that this was not a case of murder.

Mrs. Edith Belcher, of St. Anne's Villas, Harrow Road, said that Dr. Gamlen, jun., and Miss Brumpton came to her house some time in March and took the top floor furnished flat. She thought they were husband and wife.

Dr. William Caldwell, divisional surgeon, said that he was called by Dr. Gamlen early on the morning of Tuesday, April 19. Dr. Gamlen said, "My wife is unconscious. She has taken an overdose of hyoscine."

Dr. Harold Ernest Gamlen said he was medical superintendent of a nursing home for drug addicts at Harrow Weald Park for two months. He met Miss Brumpton in September, 1929, at a nursing home at Manor Park, where she was a nurse. He said he had drug trouble, having been taking morphia and cocaine.

After he left Harrow Weald and Miss Brumpton went to Hastings and lived as man and wife.

When he left Miss Brumpton on April 18 she was complaining of stomach ache.

He stayed late at his work, and came home to find Miss Brumpton desperately ill. She was unconscious and pulseless, and he formed the opinion that she had taken too much bella donna or something of a similar nature.

Mr. Oddie: Do you mean to say that you thought she had taken a fatal dose?—Her appearance suggested it.

That might be due to cocaine, might it not?—That is not likely. Did this young woman ever take any morphia?—No, to my knowledge.

At this point Mr. Oddie reminded Dr. Gamlen that his evidence would be taken down and might be used against him.

"This is rather a serious case for you," he added, "it is my duty to caution you."

So that if she took morphia it would be because she liked it, not because she needed it?—Yes, if she did.

Have you ever supplied her with morphia?—No, I gave morphia to her to treat me with.

Are you yourself a drug addict?—Yes.

When it was stated that Dr. Gamlen procured "enormous amounts" of drugs, witness said it was "the upset of this case which has created the demand for more."

WHAT'S IN A NOSE?

PARIS, (By Mail.)

"Criminals now recognise me too easily," Police Inspector Sarre told a Paris court, claiming £225 compensation for a damaged nose.

The inspector, who won his claim, was injured in a car crash while going on duty at Anvers racecourse.

"Owing to my nose being disfigured I was removed from the plain-clothes branch of the force," he declared.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1932

SURPRISES IN STORE
FOR GERMANY"Marxist System" To Be
Crushed?NEW GOVT. DENIES "EX-CROWN
PRINCE RUMOUR"

BERLIN, June 6.

A speedy reappearance of Herr Hitler's "Brown Army" in a modified form was foreshadowed in an interview given by the Home Minister, Baron von Gayl, who declared: "Every injustice perpetrated against the different forms of the Nationalist movement will be abolished."

In the course of the week Government are expected to examine all the emergency measures of the Bruening Government.

LAUSANNE.

Lausanne programme will be discussed after the return of the Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, from London, where he has gone to pay a farewell visit after his tenure of ambassadorship to St. James's.

Meanwhile it is believed that Government will enforce their political programme, which is interpreted in the other camp chiefly to include the crushing of the "Marxist System." There are stated to be many other surprises in store for Germany and the world.

EX-CROWN PRINCE

The New Government categorically denies their report widely circulated in Germany, that President Hindenburg will resign in autumn after his 85th birthday and be succeeded by the ex-Crown Prince whose election to the presidency will be supported by the retiring President.

MYSORE FINANCES

No Need For Alarm

MYSORE, June 6. "The treasury deficits need cause no alarm. We are fully prepared to meet them with our present resources. It is not proposed to resort to public borrowing in the coming year. Our credit in the security market is high and our financial measures will be suitably devised to maintain it. I am confident that the means at our disposal will be adequate to meet finally our entire obligations if need be as and when they fall due."

Thus observed Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, in the course of the opening address to the Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day.

The capital assets so far built up, the Dewan said, were worth fifteen crores and the income derived from them fully covered interest and sinking fund charges and left also a surplus of ten lakhs of rupees for the benefit of the administration.

BUDGET GAP. Referring to the budget of the coming year, Sir Mirza said that prospects of an early restoration of normal conditions being not bright, it was unsafe to count on any material improvement in revenue over the level of the revised estimates. The budget of the next year was framed for realising a total revenue of 353 lakhs, thus leaving a deficit of ten lakhs of rupees. It was not, however, possible to bridge the gap immediately without curtailing several activities and seriously dislocating the Government machinery. As regards federal finance, the Dewan observed that the report of the Federal Finance Committee had created the impression that the committee was opposed to abolition of tributes. But now this question was entrusted to the Davidson Committee. He was sure that the committee would approach the task in a just and statesmanlike spirit and relieve Mysore of a crushing burden.—A.P.

AUTEUIL TENNIS

American Victory In
Women's Finals

AUTEUIL, June 5

In the final of the women's singles in the French Lawn Tennis Championships Mrs. Williams beat Madame Mathieu 7/5, 6/1.

In the semifinals of the men's singles De Stefani (Italy) beat Menzel (Czechoslovakia) 6/3, 2/6, 7/5, 6/4 and Cochet beat Marcel Bernard 6/1, 6/0, 6/4.—Reuter

BRITISH EARNESTNESS

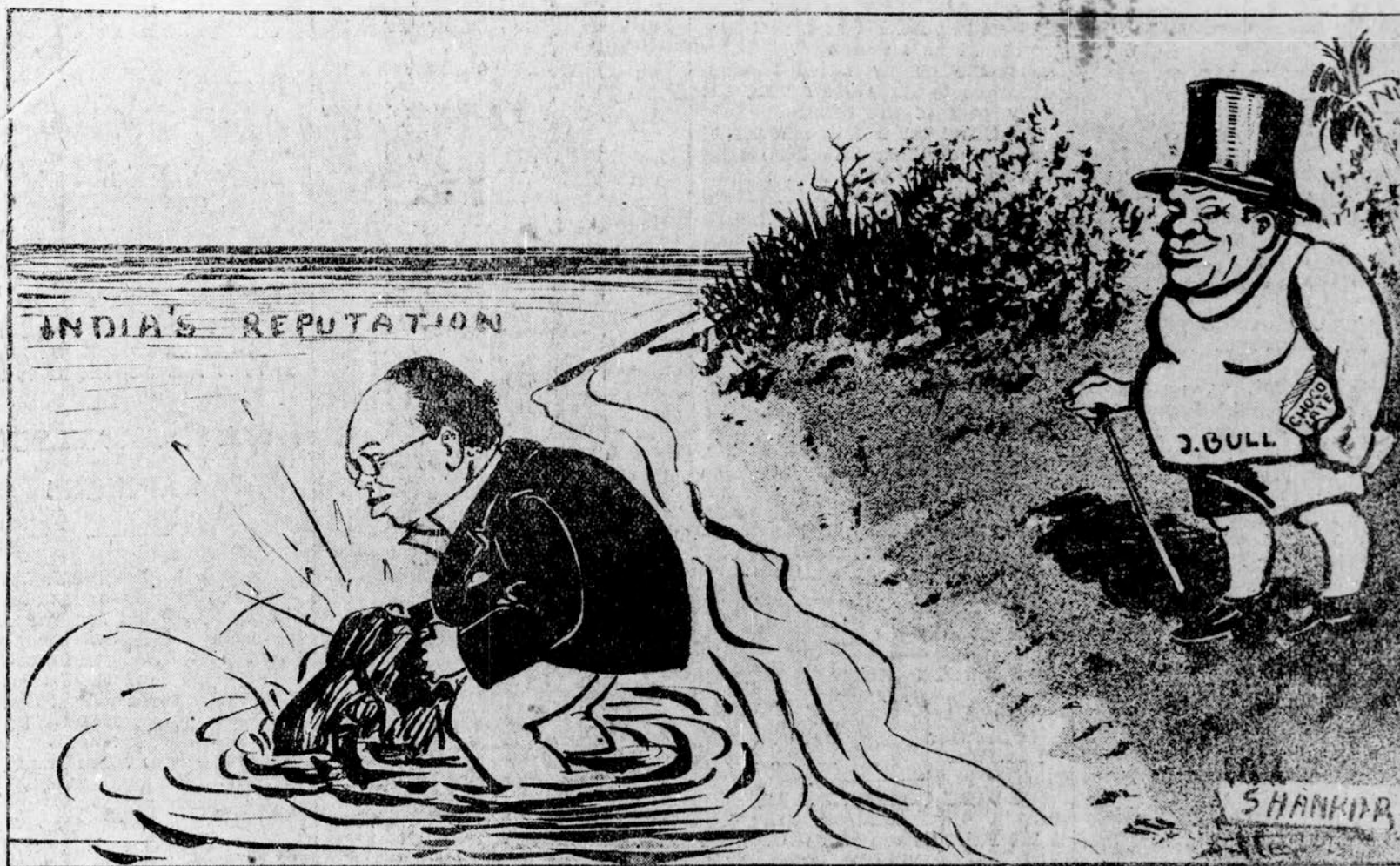
Comments Of Lothian
Report

LONDON, June 3.

"The New Statesman" says the Franchise Report should dispel the feeling so widespread in India that the new constitution is being held up indefinitely. It approves the refusal to recommend complicated systems or fancy franchises. The chief argument for the group system disappears if it is possible to enfranchise 40 per cent. of the adult male population as proposed. The journal commends the enfranchisement of a fair proportion of women as also Labour and the Depressed Classes representation. "Many will regret the special seats for landlords who are already over-represented, but the report on the whole is a sensible document."

"The News-Chronicle" says the enormous electorate projected in the dark but it is essential that if the constitution is to be stable it should be founded on a fairly representative basis. "The result will bring India face to face with Democracy and what it implies. That confrontation may very well change eventually the whole character of the Indian situation.—"Hindu" Cable.

AMBEDKAR'S NEW MISSION



Not ashamed to wash his dirty linen in the water of India's reputation

HINDU DIEHARDS
DEAF TO APPEALSBombay Temples Not To Be
Thrown Open To
Untouchables

Mr. Vasudeo Snastril, Ainapore, the vice-president. Swardiya Sangh-Bombay Branch, and Mr. V. V. Ainapore, the general secretary of the Varnashram Swardiya Sangh-Bombay Branch, in a letter to Mr. Lalji Naranji and others with regard to their recent appeal to the trustees of the public Hindu temples in Bombay to throw them open to the untouchables without observing caste distinctions, state:—

"The publication of your appeal comes as at an unfortunate time at this moment of communal distrust and we believe it will only aggravate the situation by setting up the untouchables against the touchables without in any way relieving the present communal tension."

The primary need at this moment of all Hindus in general is the provision of safe residences and monetary help and we highly appreciate the endeavours of the Central Hindu Relief Committee in doing its best in this respect."

We venture to assert that this is not the time to push forward the cause of the untouchables regarding temple entry, however dear it may be to you or to any one in whom you may think yourselves interested."

WHAT BENEFIT? It is rather significant that you should have stated in vague terms that by acceding to your request Hindus and the Hindu Society will be benefited. Will you say precisely what benefit you expect the Hindu religion and the Hindu society to reap by the action proposed?

We further assert with emphasis that it is not the business of any of you gentlemen, even in your individual capacity or as leaders of the Hindu community, to ask the trustees of the Hindu temple to do a particular act which as you are well aware, is entirely against Hindu religious sentiment and the law of the land and also against the objects and express conditions of the trusts created by the original donors."

As peaceful citizens of Bombay having certain rights religious as well as social, we think it our duty to protect them from any violation. We have already expressed our sincere desire and readiness to help you in the cause of the Central Hindu Re-

Earthquake
Fatalities400 Killed And Injured
In Mexico

LONDON, June 5. Mexico City.—Tidal waves and eruptions of dormant volcanoes have resulted in death and injuries to 400 people from earthquake, which is stated to be the worst, experienced for the last decade. Thousands are homeless. The coastal towns of Tonatlan, San Blas and Manzanillo, it is reported have been deluged and thousands of dead fish have been thrown up on their beaches.—Reuter.

TURKEY FOR TURKS

Professional Ban On
Foreigners

LONDON, June 5. Angora.—Pursuing the policy exemplified by a law passed some months ago, reserving the principal professional occupations to Turkish subjects, Parliament has passed a regulation providing that in future only Turkish citizens may be barbers, waiters, chauffeurs, grocers, musicians and cabaret dancers or engage in similar trades.

Several thousand foreigners are deprived of employment including a hundred Britishers, mostly Maltese. Greeks and Italians are mainly affected.—Reuter.

A POPULAR
POLICE CHIEF

NAGPUR, June 6. A pleasant function was held this morning when Mr. Parameswar Dayal Tiwari, City Superintendent of Police, entertained his friends to a pansupari party at his residence "Mahal Nagpur" on the occasion of the thread ceremony of his son. The guests assembled at the gaily decorated shamiana numbered over 500 and included all shades of political opinion from congressmen on the one hand to officials, on the other, bearing eloquent testimony to the police chief's popularity despite the onerous duties he has to perform these days. A majority of the guests were police officials. Among others were Mr. S. B. Tambe, ex-Member, Executive Council, Rao Bahadur Kelkar and Sardar Gujjar.—A. P.

WAR ON FOREIGN
IMPERIALISMRebel Junta Plans
Socialist Republic
REVOLUTION IN CHILE

SANTIAGO De CHILE, June 5.

A Socialist republic vigorously nationalist and antipathetic to foreign financial penetration, is the aim of a revolutionary junta of three who have seized power after an almost bloodless coup d'etat. The junta, consists of Col. Grove, who is the son of a Cornish emigrant and commander-in-chief of the national air force;

Senor Davila, formerly Chilean Ambassador in the United States, and Senor Eugenio Matte.

The Junta declare that they will be influenced neither by foreign imperialism nor by Bolshevism. They plan to dissolve Congress, reform the nitrate industry and ban foreign luxury imports.

The immediate cause of the revolution was the removal of Col. Grove from office, which was the signal for an outbreak of revolutionary feeling among the air force who were joined by the troops. President Montero, who had declared that he would resist to the last, was compelled to yield without actually relinquishing presidential power.

Meanwhile a "foreign legion" consisting mostly of British and Americans has been formed to protect the homes of foreigners.—Reuter.

Valparaiso.—A denial is issued of the report that President Montero has resigned, which is taken to indicate that he intends to oppose the new regime.

The latter has formed a cabinet which includes three non-Socialists and five Socialists.

The programme includes dissolution or nationalisation of the Cosach Nitrate Combine, exclusion of foreign capital from vital industries such as oil, tobacco and public utilities, compulsory work for all and such taxation of the rich as will amount to virtual confiscation.

The "Foreign legions" formed in Valparaiso and Santiago for the protection of foreigners have been dissolved.—Reuter.

Attempt On
Life Of
MussoliniArrest Of Suspect Near
Fascist H. Q.

LONDON, June 5. Rome.—A plot to murder Signor Mussolini is believed to have been frustrated by the arrest near Palazzo Venezia, the principal seat of the Fascist Government, of a man named Sbardellotto, who had two bombs, a pistol and a false passport in his possession. He is alleged by the police to have confessed that he was about to make attempts on Signor Mussolini's life.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC FLYER
MISSING

LONDON, June 5. Anxiety is felt regarding the fate of the Polish airman Hausner who took off from Llandudno (New Jersey) on Friday, on an attempt to fly non-stop to Warsaw. There has been no news of him. It is believed that the petrol must now be exhausted.—Reuter.

THE ALWAR RIOT
Official Report

SIMLA, June 5. The following telegram has been received from the State Secretary, Mount Abu, dated June 5:—

"The Moharrum procession passed off quietly in Alwar on May 17 and Shri Gangaji's procession on May 28 also passed off successfully with 20,000 people, mostly consisting of Chamars, sweepers and Shudra castes, who installed the Murti in the new temple."

The next evening a chaddar procession was carried out by Moslems to the tomb of Hazrat Mubarak Ali. During this last procession a quarrel arose on a very insignificant matter between a Hindu and a Moslem, as reported so far, which assumed the form of communal tension unknown in Alwar. At 9 p.m. on that day a communal riot took place and the military had to be summoned. The crowd defied the military, who then, after warning, fired three shots. The total killed in the rioting was three and wounded 39.

Only one was wounded as a result of firing by the military. Police and military patrolled the streets for four or five days and the situation was well under control. A committee of inquiry consisting of two members, one Mahomedan, one Hindu and President has been appointed to report on the causes of the riot."

His Highness' Government extremely regrets that wild statements are being circulated by interested persons which are absolutely without foundation.—A.P.